

MUSICA

1939

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E R. 1958

BUOGO

DIE ARPEGGIEN-TECHNIK

FÜR KLAVIER

(ROBERT TEICHMÜLLER)

ERSTER BAND



1938

AUSGABE RICORDI

MAILAND - LEIPZIG

M. BUOGO

DIE ARPEGGIEN-TECHNIK

FÜR KLAVIER

(ROBERT TEICHMÜLLER)

VORWORT VON ALFREDO CASELLA

E. R. 1958 ERSTER BAND

E. R. 1959 ZWEITER BAND



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VORWORT

*zur deutschen Ausgabe von M. Buogos
Arpeggiertechnik für Klavier, Mailand
1935.*

Das vorliegende Werk meines italienischen Kollegen erscheint nun auch in deutscher Fassung und tritt somit in Wettbewerb mit den bekannten deutschen Studienwerken ähnlicher Art. Aber wie schon der Titel verrät, wird das klaviertechnische Problem in neuartiger Weise angepackt und - man muss schon sagen - glänzend gelöst.

Die vielen Übungen sind weder wahllos noch schulmeisterlich « progressiv » zusammengestellt, sondern lediglich nach ihrer klaviertechnischen Bedeutung. Somit kann jeder, der Anfänger und der Fortgeschrittene, der Unterrichtende und der Künstler, aus dem Werke schöpfen. Dabei ist man nicht an einen bestimmten Fortgang gebunden, sondern wo jeder seine « Lücken » entdeckt, kann er aus der Fülle des Gebotenen für sich das Passende heraussuchen. Auch bleibt es der Arbeitsfreude jedes einzelnen überlassen, die Übungen bei aller Reichhaltigkeit doch noch nach Belieben abzuwandeln, besonders Rhythmus und Akzent.

Mögen recht viele meiner Kollegen und überhaupt alle, die sich um technische Fertigkeit ernsthaft bemühen, mit dem Werk Buogos bekannt werden! Sie werden es nicht wieder beiseite legen, wie so manche andere « Tägliche Studien » die man allenfalls vier Wochen erträgt. Und nun an die Arbeit!

PROF. ROBERT TEICHMULLER

Leipzig, im Mai 1938





GELEITWORT DES VERFASSERS

Vorliegende Arbeit kann gleichsam als Nachschlagewerk angesehen werden, das Formeln und Übungen für zahllose Arpeggien enthält, ein Nachschlagewerk, aus dem Anfänger und Berufspianisten gleichermassen schöpfen können.

Es wird leicht fallen, von der hier geschaffenen Grundlage aus Abwandlungen abzuleiten: es genügt, einen Teil eines Akkordes nicht zu wiederholen, um die ganze Entwicklung eines Arpeggios in eine andere Richtung zu bringen. Die Ausdehnung, der Rhythmus und die Betonung können zweckentsprechend geändert werden.

Wenn die Behandlung des Stoffes auch möglichst zusammenfassend gehandhabt worden ist, so konnte doch nicht darauf verzichtet werden, die Ableitungen bis in die letzten Einzelheiten durchzuführen; es könnte daher ihre praktische Anwendung vielleicht wenig zusagen, nützlich wird sie in jedem Falle sein.

Ich übergebe das Werk den verehrten Fachkollegen und Schülern im Vertrauen darauf, dass sie meine nicht immer leichten, aber stets intensiven Bemühungen um die Hebung des Klavierstudiums anerkennen werden.

MARCELLO BUOGO

Palermo, Juni 1935 - XIII





VORWORT

Das bedeutende didaktische Werk, das Prof. Marcello Buogo unter dem Titel « Die Arpeggien-Technik für Klavier » veröffentlicht, greift in Wirklichkeit über dieses Gebiet hinaus, und vielleicht hätte man es ebenso gut überschreiben können: « Pianistische Formeln klassischer Harmonien ». Tatsächlich begnügt sich der Autor nicht damit, in dieser Sammlung nur die verschiedenen « Arpeggien » einer Harmonie zusammenzustellen – wie schon so viele, vielzuvielen vor ihm es getan haben –, sondern er schafft selbst ein breites Formelgefüge von Dreiklang- und Septimerakkorden (nach zahllosen Abwandlungen gegliedert), das jedes in Frage kommende pianistisch-harmonische Problem miteinspannt.

Überdies reiht die technische Gestaltung, die Buogo diesem Werke gibt, es ein in die didaktischen höherer Ordnung, in die einzig wahrhaft nützlichen, das heisst, unter die, die sich nicht damit begnügen, nur die Finger des Ausübenden in Bewegung zu versetzen, sondern ihn auch vor allem zum gedanklichen Mitgehen zwingen.

Wir wissen alle nur allzu sehr aus der sich stets wiederholenden harten Erfahrung heraus, wie wenig im Bewusstsein des Studierenden von der « schulmässigen Harmonielehre » verbleibt, die man in den verschiedenen Konservatorien lehrt und die im Inhaber des « Reifezeugnisses » anscheinend ebensowenig Spuren hinterlässt, wie etwa das Latein und Griechisch im späteren Kaufmann. Und das trifft immer dann zu, wenn man den jungen Musikbeflissenen in der Harmonielehre nichts als nackte Theorie vorsetzt und beibringt, die wertlos ist, wenn sie nicht von der täglichen Wirklichkeit der Musik durchpulst wird. Umso höher ist es dem neuen didaktischen Werke anzurechnen, dass es den Ausübenden zwingt, die verschiedenen klassischen Harmonien fortwährend mitzuerleben und ihr Gerippe auf die endlosen kapriziösen Formen, die unser Instrument entfesselt hat, anzuwenden.

Aus diesem Grunde – und nicht nur aus diesem – scheint mir diese « Arpeggien-Technik » ein in seiner Gestaltung neuartiges Werk zu sein, das eines starken Widerhalls nicht nur bei den Schülern, sondern auch bei einer Anzahl von Lehrern sicher ist, die aus der Vertiefung in diese Bände grossen Gewinn ziehen werden und ich bin der Meinung, dass dieses didaktische Werk nicht nur den ehrt, der es erdacht und ausgeführt hat, sondern auch Italien selbst, indem es beweist, welche Höhe nunmehr von den Italienern auch auf dem Gebiete des pianistischen Studiums erreicht worden ist.

ALFREDO CASELLA

INHABER DER PROFESSOR FÜR PIANISTISCHE MEISTERBILDUNG
AM KOGL. KONSERVATORIUM « S. CECILIA » ZU ROM

Rom, im September 1935 - XIII



E. R. 1958



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MARCELLO BUOGO

DIE ARPEGGIEN - TECHNIK

für Klavier

ERSTER BAND

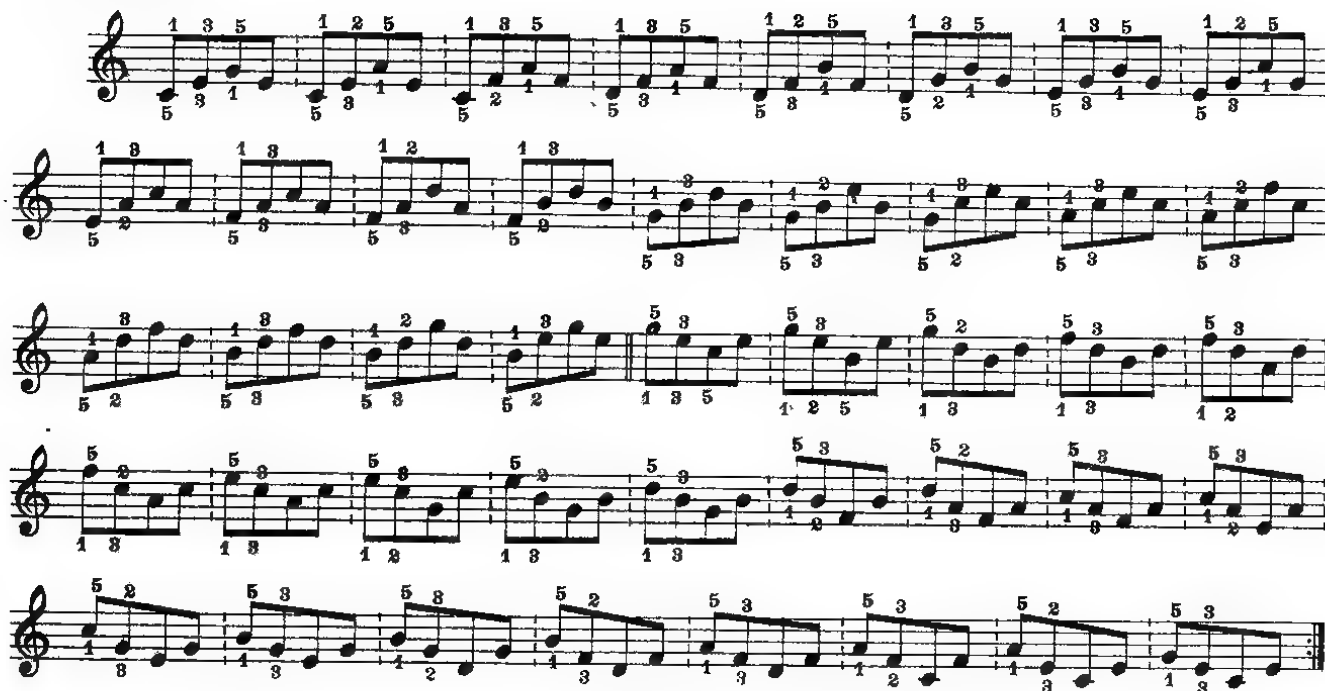
ERSTER TEIL KLEINE DREIKLANG-ARPEGGIEN

FORMEL

I.



ÜBUNG



Die Formel jeder Nummer diene als Vorbild für die Ausführung jener Übungen und Abwandlungen, die nur angedeutet werden.

ABWANDLUNGEN



FORMEL



ÜBUNG



ABWANDLUNGEN



FORMEL



Jede Zeile der folgenden Übung bildet eine Arpeggien-Gruppe. Es empfiehlt sich, die verschiedenen Gruppen nicht untereinander zu verbinden, sondern jede einzelne entweder mit einer Fermate oder mit der Anfangsnote abzuschliessen.

ÜBUNG



ABWANDLUNGEN



IV.



ABWANDLUNGEN



V.

Diese Arpeggien sind auch mit den Abwandlungen der vorhergehenden Übung auszuführen.



VI.

5

Diese Arpeggien sind auch mit den Abwandlungen der Übung 4 auszuführen.

Five staves of musical notation for exercise VI. Each staff contains a series of arpeggiated chords, primarily triads and dyads, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and is presented in a single melodic line on a treble clef staff.

VII.

1.

Musical notation for exercise VII, part 1. It shows a piano accompaniment with a treble and bass clef. The right hand plays a series of arpeggiated chords, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

Auch in C moll auszuführen

ABWANDLUNGEN

Three variations (a, b, c) of exercise VII. Each variation is presented in a piano accompaniment format with treble and bass clefs. The variations show different arpeggiated patterns and fingerings for the right hand, while the left hand maintains a consistent accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

6
 Folgende Übungen sind - mit Ausnahme von Nr. 8 - auch mit den Abwandlungen von Nr. 1 auszuführen.

2.

Auch in *D* dur auszuführen.

3.

Auch in *E* dur auszuführen.

4.

Auch in *f* moll auszuführen.

5.

Auch in *g* moll auszuführen.

6.

Auch in *A* dur auszuführen.

7.

Auch in *B* moll und *H* dur auszuführen.

8.

VIII.

1.

Auch in *Gis* moll auszuführen.

ABWANDLUNGEN

a)

b)

c)

Die folgenden Übungen sind mit den Abwandlungen von Nr. 1 auszuführen.

2.

Auch in *Es* dur auszuführen.

3.

Auch in *F#s* dur auszuführen.

4.

Auch in *As* dur auszuführen.

5.

Auch in *B* dur auszuführen.

VORBEREITUNG ZU DEN VIERKLANG - ARPEGGIEN

IX.

FORMEL

Formel IX consists of two staves of musical notation. Each staff contains a series of chords and arpeggios. The notation includes fingerings (a, b) and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) indicating the sequence of notes. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

X.

FORMEL

Formel X consists of two staves of musical notation. Each staff contains a series of chords and arpeggios. The notation includes fingerings (a, b) and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) indicating the sequence of notes. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

XI.

FORMEL

Formel XI consists of two staves of musical notation. Each staff contains a series of chords and arpeggios. The notation includes fingerings (a, b) and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) indicating the sequence of notes. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

Die den Formeln IX, X und XI entsprechenden Übungen sind der Darlegung 1 und 2 gemäss auszuführen, je nachdem sie dem Fingersatz *a* oder *b* zugeordnet sind. Man bemerke, dass die möglichen Abwandlungen sich ausschliesslich auf den 3. und 4. Finger beziehen, wie es jeweils auf den Dreiklängen der Formeln angegeben ist.

Es empfiehlt sich, die Übungen zunächst einzelhändig vorzunehmen.

Fingersatz *a*)

Fingersatz a) consists of two staves of musical notation. Each staff contains a series of chords and arpeggios. The notation includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) indicating the sequence of notes. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

Fingersatz *b*)

Fingersatz b) consists of two staves of musical notation. Each staff contains a series of chords and arpeggios. The notation includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) indicating the sequence of notes. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

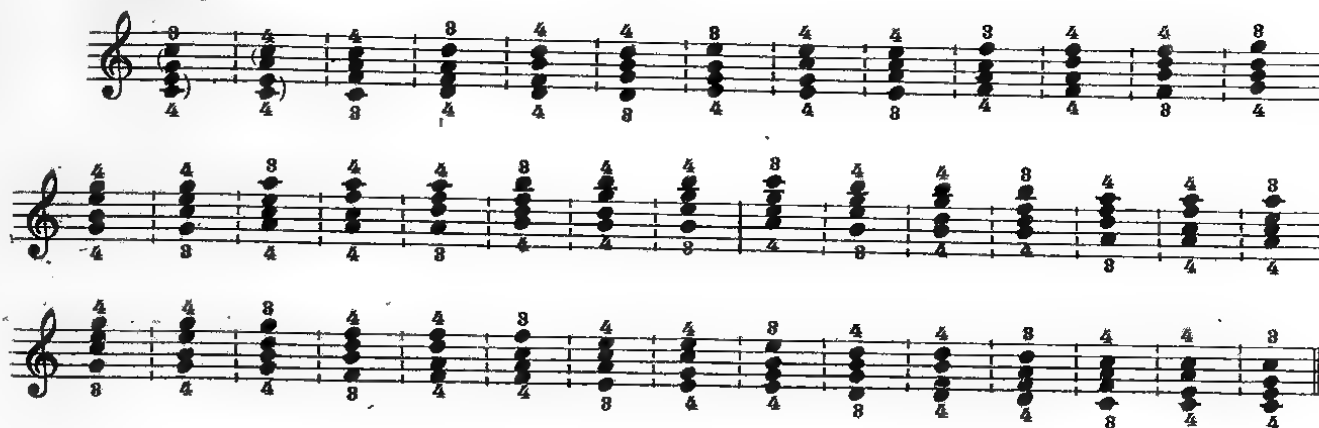
Für die XI. Formel gilt die Beschreibung der III. auf Seite 3 und zur Ergänzung die Abwandlung (a) der gleichen Formel.

VIERKLANG-ARPEGGIEN

9

XII.

FORMEL



Merke: der auf jedem Akkord angegebene Finger ist derjenige, welcher zu wechseln ist; 1., 2 und 5. Finger der rechten und der linken Hand bleiben sinngemäss unverändert.

ÜBUNG



ABWANDLUNGEN

a)

b)

The image displays two sets of musical exercises, labeled 'a)' and 'b)', each consisting of six staves. Each staff contains a sequence of notes with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The exercises are written in a single melodic line on a five-line staff. Exercise 'a)' shows a sequence of notes with fingerings that change across the staves, while exercise 'b)' shows a different sequence of notes and fingerings. The exercises are presented in a clear, black-and-white format, typical of a music textbook.

c)

d)

e)

f)

g)

h)

i)

Übung und Abwandlungen dieser Formel sind auch in folgenden Rhythmen auszuführen:

1.

2.

XIII.

FORMEL



ÜBUNG



(★)
ABWANDLUNGEN

13

a)

Exercise a) consists of six staves of music. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation is a continuous sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of four or eight. Fingering numbers (1-5) are written above many of the notes. The exercise is a technical study for the right hand, focusing on rapid, accurate articulation and finger independence.

b)

Exercise b) consists of six staves of music, similar in notation to exercise a). It also begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation features rapid sixteenth-note passages with frequent beaming. Fingering numbers are indicated throughout. This exercise is designed to develop speed and precision in the right hand, with a focus on consistent tone and rhythm.

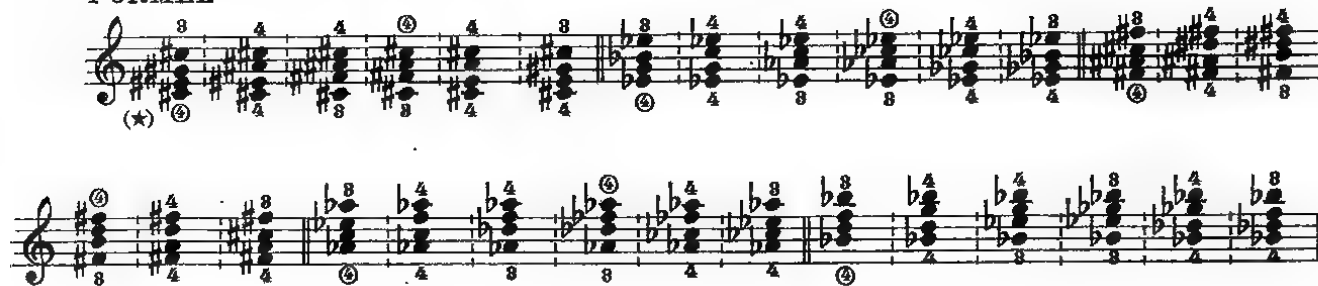
*) Diesen Abwandlungen a) und b) folgen die von c) bis i) und die Rhythmen 1 und 2, wie in Nr. XII.

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XIV.

FORMEL



ÜBUNG



Da die Formel dieser Übung keine Abwärtsform bildet, kann diese durch die Umkehrung der Arpeggien selbst ersetzt werden.

Beispiel einer Umkehrung



ABWANDLUNGEN



*) Die mit ④ angemarkten Akkorde können auch mit dem 3. Finger ausgeführt werden.



Beispiel einer Umkehrung.





Beispiel einer Umkehrung.

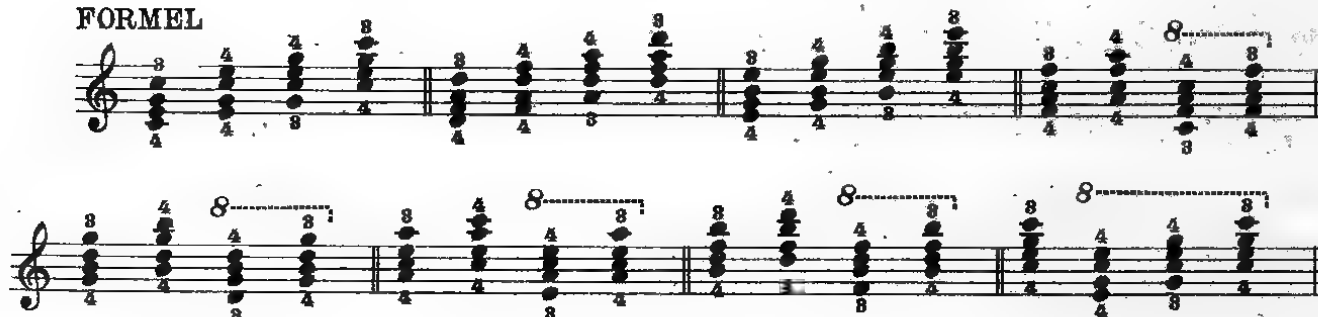


Die Abwandlungen von c) bis i) und die Rhythmen 1 und 2 sind wie in Nr. XII auszuführen.

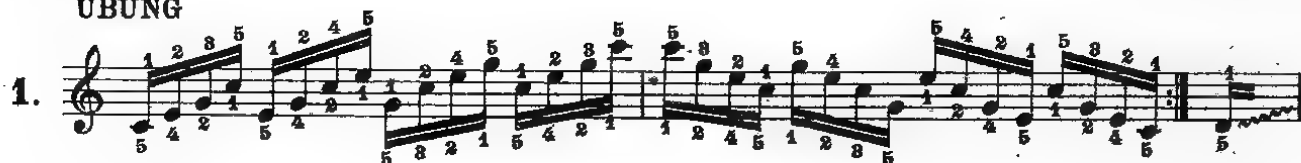
GEBROCHENE AKKORDE IN GERADER BEWEGUNG.

XV.

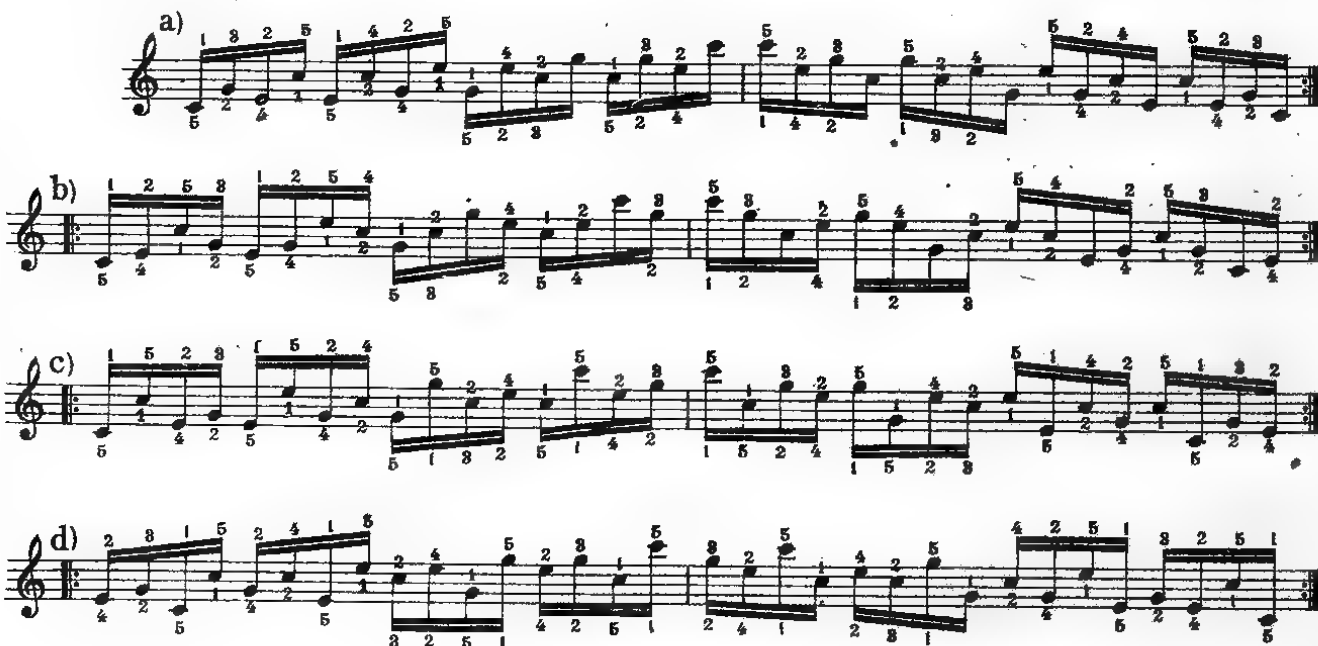
FORMEL



ÜBUNG



ABWANDLUNGEN



e) 

f) 

g) 

h) 

i) 

j) 

k) 

l) 

m) 

Die Übungen 1 und 2 und die Abwandlungen a-b-c-d-e-m sind sowohl in Parallel- wie in Gegenbewegung mit den folgenden Rhythmen auszuführen:



GEBROCHENE AKKORDE IN GEGENBEWEGUNG.

Die auf jedem Akkord angemarkten Fingersätze gelten nur für die Arpeggien in gerader (Parallel-) Bewegung, für diejenigen in Gegenbewegung wird der Fingersatz in Anwendung des bisher schon Ausgeführten einzusetzen sein.

ÜBUNG-Die rechte Hand kann auch die höhere Oktave ausführen.

2.

ABWANDLUNGEN

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 2/4 time. The score is for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Moderato". The score begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody is written in a single line. The first measure is marked with a forte dynamic "f)". The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains the first four measures, and the second system contains the next four measures. The melody ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

h) 1 3 2 5 3 2 1 4 2 2 4 2 3 1 3 2 5 2 3 3 5 4 4 5

1 4 2 5 4 2 3 2 4 1 4 2 5 2 4 4 5 4 4 5

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree' in G major, 2/4 time. The score is written on two staves (treble and bass clef) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The piece consists of two measures, each with a repeat sign. The first measure is marked with a '1)' and a '2)' above the staff. The second measure is marked with a '3)' and a '4)' above the staff. The melody is a simple, folk-like tune, and the bass line provides a steady accompaniment. The score is written in a clear, legible hand.

Handwritten musical score for 'The Bird Song' by J. S. Bach. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The music is in G major and 3/4 time. The score includes numerous fingerings (numbers 1-5) and slurs indicating phrasing. The piece is marked with a 'j' in a circle, likely indicating a 'jubilant' or 'joyful' character. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the final measure ends with a double bar line.

1)

Musical score for 'The Merry Widow' (No. 1). The score is written for piano and voice. The piano part is in the upper staff, and the voice part is in the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The score consists of two systems. The first system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The piano part is in the upper staff, and the voice part is in the lower staff. The piano part features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together. The voice part features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together. The second system continues the piano part and voice part. The piano part features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together. The voice part features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and bar lines clearly visible.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style with eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a common time signature (C). The accompaniment is written in a simple, folk-like style with eighth and quarter notes. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains the first two lines of music, and the second system contains the next two lines. The music is written in a simple, folk-like style with eighth and quarter notes. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style with eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a common time signature (C). The accompaniment is written in a simple, folk-like style with eighth and quarter notes. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains the first two lines of music, and the second system contains the next two lines. The music is written in a simple, folk-like style with eighth and quarter notes.

XVI.

FORMEL



XVII.

FORMEL



Die XVI. und XVII. Formeln sind wie die XV. mit den Übungen 1 und 2 und den entsprechenden Abwandlungen in Parallel- und in Gegenbewegung auszuführen.

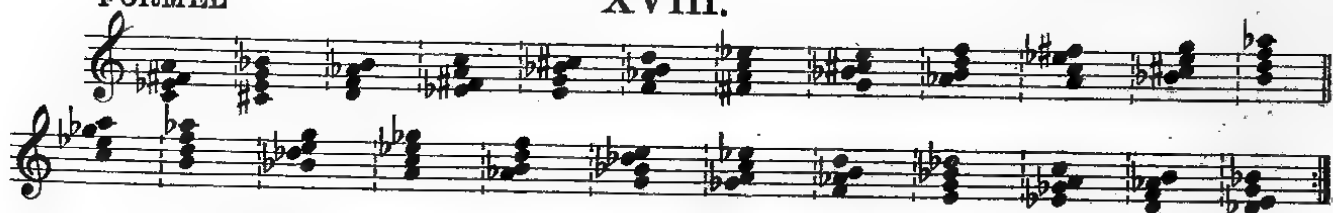
Bei Nr. XVI. kann man, ausser dem gleichbleibenden Daumensatz auf jede erste Akkordnote, auch einen anderen Fingersatz anwenden, auf Grund des folgenden Hinweises:



AKKORDE DER VERMINDERTEN SEPTIME UND UMKEHRUNGEN.

FORMEL

XVIII.



ÜBUNG



ABWANDLUNGEN



FORMEL

XIX.



a) Die mit © bezeichneten Akkorde können auch mit dem 3. Finger ausgeführt werden.

b) Der Fingersatz gilt für alle Arpeggien.

* Dieser Grundsatz kann auch auf einige Arpeggien von Nr. XVII ausgeweitet werden.

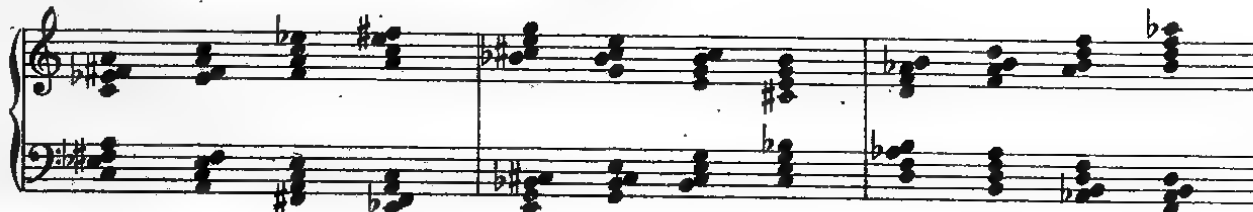


ABWANDLUNGEN



FORMEL

XX.



ÜBUNG



ABWANDLUNGEN



ENGGRIFFIGE GEBROCHENE AKKORDE IN GERADER BEWEGUNG.

XXI.

Für die Zusatztonarten ist der in Klammer gesetzte Fingersatz anzuwenden, mit Ausnahme des *Des* dur in der 2. und des *b* moll in der 7., die den ursprünglichen Fingersatz beibehalten.



Auch in *c* moll auszuführen



Auch in *d* moll und *D* dur. auszuführen



Auch in *E* dur auszuführen

2.

Mit h auch in (D dur und)
Dis moll auszuführen.

3.

Auch in (e moll und)
E dur auszuführen.

4.

Auch in F dur, fis moll (und
Fis dur) auszuführen.

5.

Auch in G dur und g moll
auszuführen.

6.

Auch in (a moll) A dur (und
Ais moll) auszuführen.

7.

Mit h auch in (A moll und)
H dur auszuführen.

Alle Arpeggien von Nr. XXI sind sowohl in Parallel-als auch in Gegenbewegung in folgenden Rhythmen auszuführen:

ZWEITER TEIL DAUMENUNTERSATZ.

I.

FORMEL

1. 

Top staff: c 141 131 141 141 131 141 141 131 141 141

Bottom staff: c 141 141 131 141 141 131 141 141 131 141

ÜBUNG



c 1 4 1 4 1 3 1 3 1 4 1 4
 b 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3
 a 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
 b 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3
 c 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4

Die Fingersätze a und b sind für die Formel 1, 2 und 3 gültig; wir unterlassen daher ihre Angabe und notieren nur den Fingersatz c , der Abweichungen bringt.

2. 

Top staff: c 131 141 141 131 141 141 131 141 141 131 141

Bottom staff: c 141 131 141 131 141 141 131 141 141 131 141

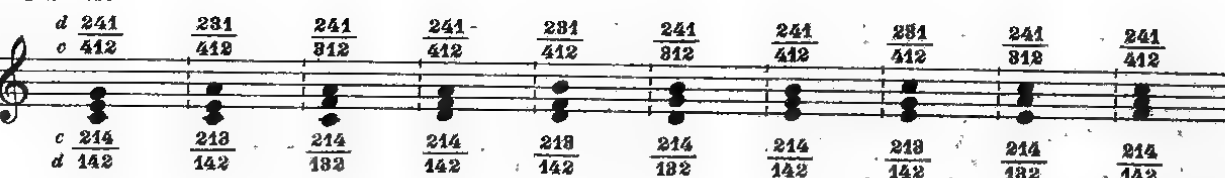
3. 

Top staff: c 141 131 141 141 131 141 141 131 141 141 131 141

Bottom staff: c 141 141 131 141 141 131 141 141 131 141 141 131

II.

FORMEL

1. 

Top staff: d 241 231 241 241 231 241 241 231 241 241

Bottom staff: c 214 213 214 214 213 214 214 213 214 214

ÜBUNG

Die Fingersätze *a* und *b* sind für die Formel 1, 2 und 3 gültig, wir unterlassen daher ihre Angabe und notieren nur die Fingersätze *c* und *d*, die Abweichungen bringen.
Es ist empfehlenswert, die Übung einzelhändig vorzunehmen.

2.

3.

ARPEGGIEN ÜBER ZWEI OKTAVEN.

FORMEL

III.

ÜBUNG

IV.

FORMEL

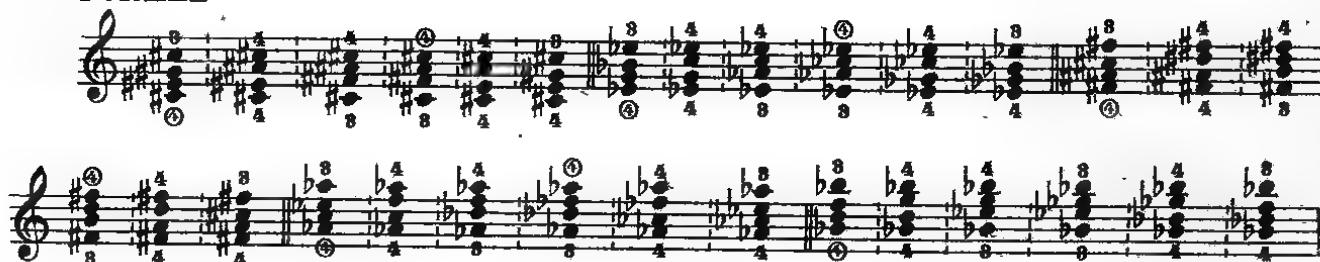


ÜBUNG



V.

FORMEL

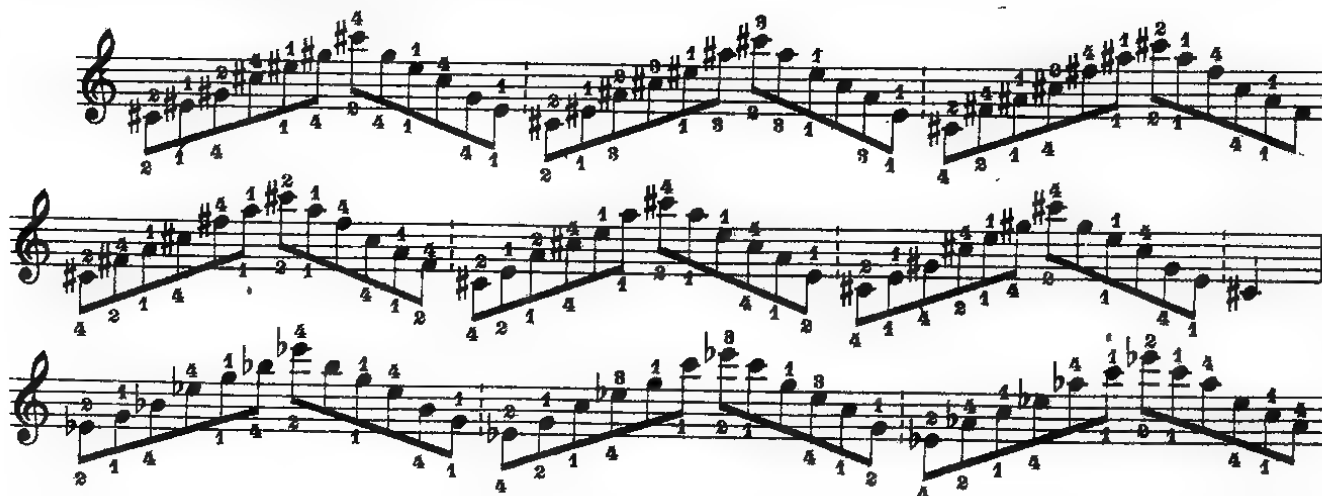


Die mit ④ gekennzeichneten Fingersätze können auch mit dem 3. Finger ausgeführt werden. Es ist ratsam am Ende eines jeden Akkordes eine kurze Fermate zu machen, wie in der Ausführung dieser Übung folgt.

ÜBUNG



Eine andere Fingersatzart.



This page of musical notation is for guitar, featuring seven staves of music. The notation includes various chords, scales, and fingerings, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The music is written in a style typical of guitar sheet music, with a focus on melodic lines and harmonic support.

Die Übungen III, IV und V sind auf folgende Weise zu üben:

The image displays four numbered musical exercises (1-4) for the song 'The Rose Tree'. Each exercise is presented in two staves: a piano accompaniment and a vocal line. The piano part includes fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The vocal part includes numbered fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The exercises are arranged in two rows of two.

Exercise 1: The piano part starts on a G4 and ascends to a D5, then descends. The vocal part starts on a G4 and ascends to a D5, then descends.

Exercise 2: The piano part starts on a G4 and ascends to a D5, then descends. The vocal part starts on a G4 and ascends to a D5, then descends.

Exercise 3: The piano part starts on a G4 and ascends to a D5, then descends. The vocal part starts on a G4 and ascends to a D5, then descends.

Exercise 4: The piano part starts on a G4 and ascends to a D5, then descends. The vocal part starts on a G4 and ascends to a D5, then descends.

GEBROCHENE AKKORDE IN GERADER BEWEGUNG.

VI.

The musical score is composed of 11 systems, each containing a bass staff and a treble staff. The notation is a single melodic line spanning both staves. The key signature starts with one flat (B-flat), changes to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) in the middle, and returns to one flat at the end. The time signature is 4/4. The score is filled with broken chords and arpeggiated figures, with numerous accidentals and fingerings indicated throughout.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for guitar. The first six staves are in bass clef, and the last four are in treble clef. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and includes various chords, scales, and fingerings. Many notes are marked with numbers 1 through 5, indicating specific fingerings. The notation is dense and includes many accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). The staves are arranged in a single column, with the first six staves in bass clef and the last four in treble clef. The music appears to be a single melodic line, possibly for a guitar solo or a specific instrument technique.

GEBROCHENE AKKORDE IN GEGENBEWEGUNG.

FORMEL

The 'FORMEL' section consists of four systems of piano accompaniment. Each system is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The music features broken chords (triads and dyads) moving in counterpoint between the two hands. The first system starts in B-flat major (two flats). The second system continues in B-flat major. The third system changes to D major (two sharps). The fourth system returns to B-flat major. Each measure is marked with an '8' and a dotted line, indicating an eighth-note rhythm. The notation includes various accidentals (flats, sharps, double flats) to indicate the specific notes of the chords.

ÜBUNG

The 'ÜBUNG' section consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The notation is more complex than the 'FORMEL' section, featuring sixteenth-note patterns and specific fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The first system is in B-flat major. The second system changes to D major. The notation includes various accidentals and fingerings to guide the performer through the exercise.

FINGERÜBERSATZ (FÜNFTER FINGER)

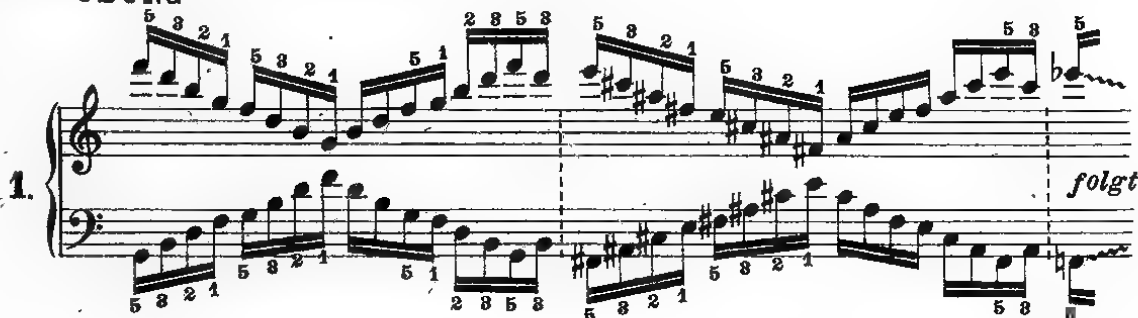
VII.

FORMEL

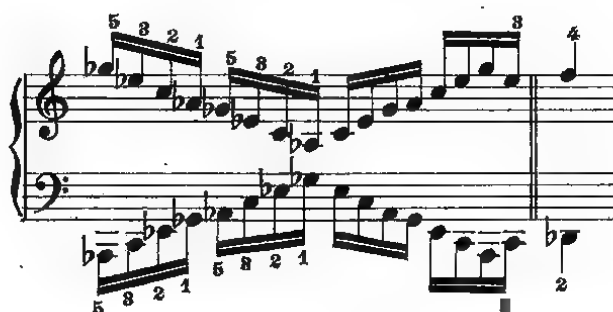


Der Fingersatz ist auf alle Arpeggien anwendbar.

ÜBUNG



Schlussformel



ANDERE DREITON-ARPEGGIEN

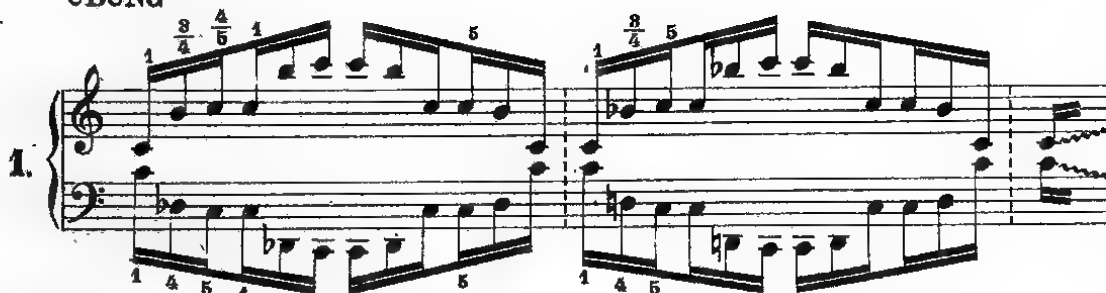
VIII.

FORMEL

GEGENBEWEGUNG



ÜBUNG



FORMEL

GERADE BEWEGUNG

Halbtonfolge

ÜBUNG

1.

2.

FORMEL

IX.

"Vorbereitung zum Studium von Chopins Op. 25, Nr. 12,,

Wenn der Studierende in der harmonischen Abwandlung dieser Arpeggien Schwierigkeiten sehen sollte, so wird ihm die Formel von Nr. IV im 3. Teil darüber hinweghelfen.

ÜBUNG

ÜBUNG

5 V

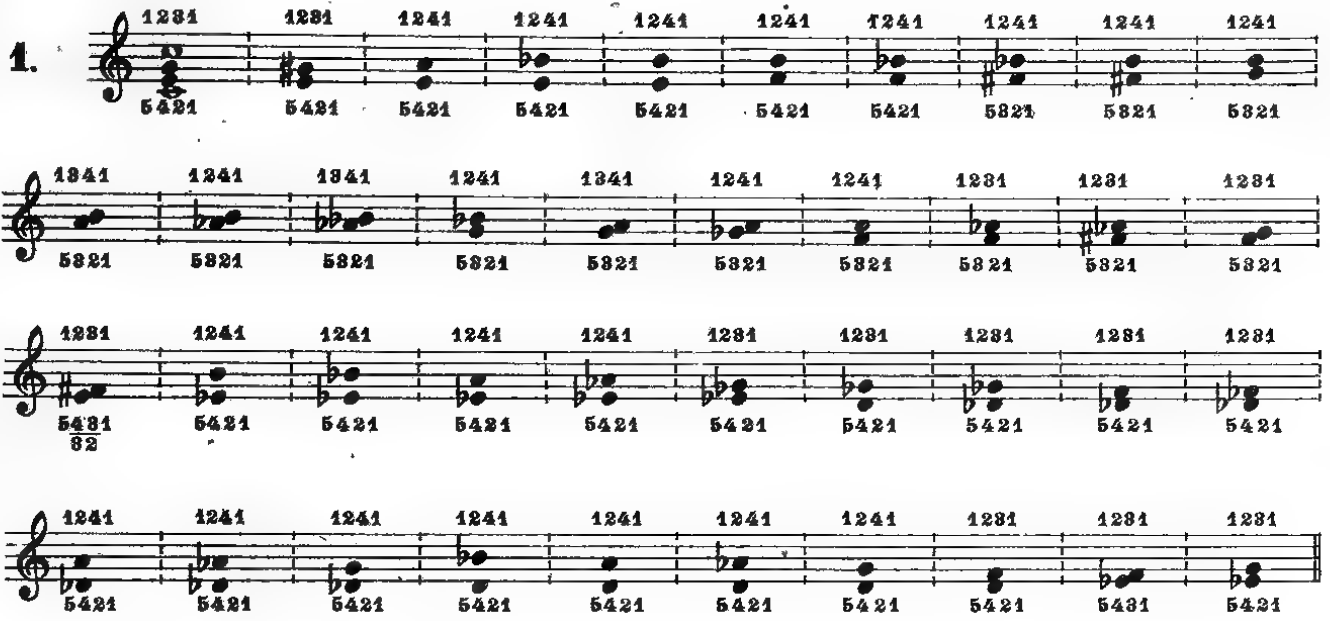
5 V

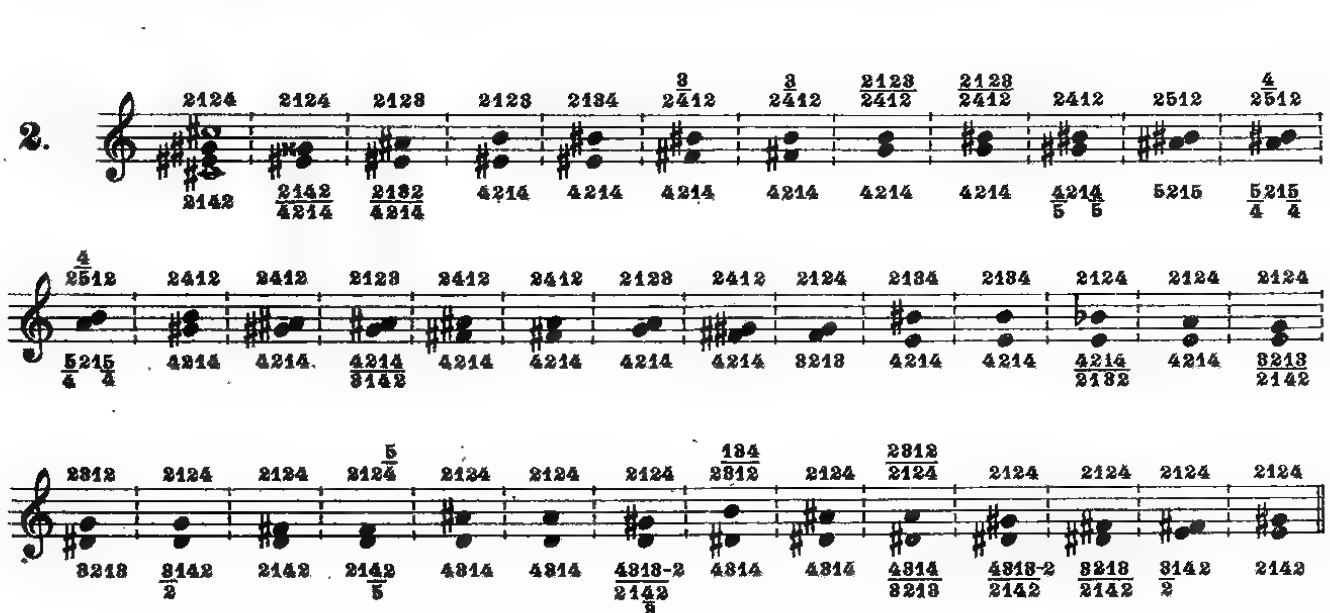
5 V

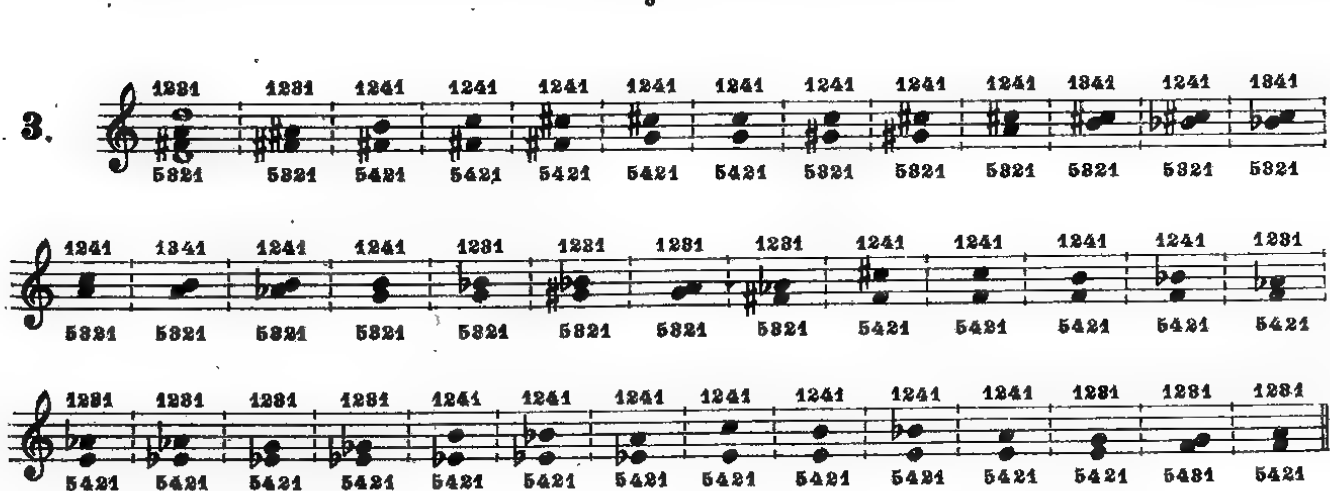
ÜBERSICHT ALLER VIERSTIMMIGEN AKKORDE (*)

X.

FORMEL

1. 

2. 

3. 

(*) Es sind einige überflüssige Arpeggien ausgelassen worden, sowie andere von allzu schwerer Ausführung.

4.

5.

6.

7.

2124 2124 2124⁵ 2124 2124 2124 2124 2124 2124 2124 2124 2124 2124 2124

8142 2142 2142 4814 4814 4818-2 4814 4814 4814 4814 4814 4818-2 8218 8218 8142

2142 2142 2142 2142 2142 2142 2142 2142 2142 2142 2142 2142 2142 2142

8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

8. 1281 1281 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241

5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421

1241 1241 1241 1241 1281 1281 1281 1281 1241 1241 1241 1241 1281

5821 5821 5821 5821 5821 5821 5821 5821 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421

1281 1281 1281 1281 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1281 1281 1281

5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421

9. 2124 2124 2128 2128 2184 2128 2128 2128 2128 2412 2512 2128

2142 2142 4214 4214 4214 4214 4214 4214 4214 4214 4214 5215 5215 4148

2182 2182 2182 2182 2182 2182 2182 2182 2182 2182 2182 2182 2182 2182

8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

2412 2412 2412 2412 2412 2128 2412 2124 2184 2184 2124 2124 2124

4214 4214 4214 4214 4214 4214 4214 4214 4214 4214 4214 4214 4214

8148 8148 8148 8148 8148 8148 8148 8148 8148 8148 8148 8148 8148

2182 2182 2182 2182 2182 2182 2182 2182 2182 2182 2182 2182 2182

2812 2124 2124 2125 2124 2124 2124 2184 2124 2124 2124 2124 2124 2124

8218 8142 2142 2152 4814 4814 4818-2 4814 4814 4814 4818-2 8218 8142 2142

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

10. 1281 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241

5821 5821 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5821 5821 5821 5821 5821 5821

1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1281 1281 1281 1241 1241 1241 1241 1281 1281

5821 5821 5821 5821 5821 5821 5821 5821 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421

1281 1281 1281 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1241 1281 1281 1281

5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421 5421

11.

12.

ÜBUNG

ÜBERSICHT DER FÜNFSTIMMIGEN AKKORDE.

XI.

FORMEL

SEPTIMEN UND DEREN UMKEHRUNGEN

1.

2. ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²³⁵¹² ²¹²³⁴ ²³⁴¹² ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²³⁴¹² ²¹²³⁴
₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₁₄₃ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₁₄₃₂ ₂₁₄₃₂ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄

²³¹²³⁻⁴ ²³⁴¹² ²¹²³⁴ ²³¹²³⁻⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²³¹²³⁻⁴ ²³¹²³⁻⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴
₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₁₄₃₂ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₁₄₃ ₃₂₁₄₃ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₂₁₄₃₂ ₂ ₃₂₁₄₃ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄

3.

4. ²³⁴¹² ²¹²³⁴ ²³¹²³⁻⁴ ²³¹²³⁻⁴ ²³¹²³⁻⁴ ²³⁴¹² ²³⁴¹² ²³⁴¹² ²³⁴¹² ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴
₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄

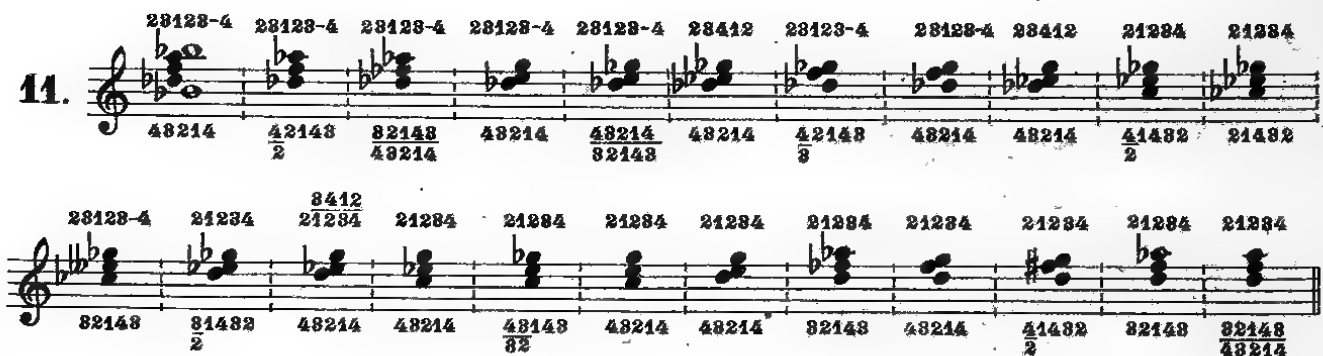
²¹²³⁴ ²³⁴¹² ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴
₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₃₂₁₄₃ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₁₄₃₂ ₄₃₂₁₄

5.

6.

7. ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²³¹²³⁻⁴ ²¹²³⁴
₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₁₄₃ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₁₄₃₂ ₃₂₁₄₃ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄

²¹²³⁴ ²³¹²³⁻⁴ ²³¹²³⁻⁴ ²³¹²³⁻⁴ ²³¹²³⁻⁴ ²³¹²³⁻⁴ ²³¹²³⁻⁴ ²³¹²³⁻⁴ ²¹²³⁴ ²³¹²³⁻⁴ ²³⁴¹² ²³⁴¹²
₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₁₄₃ ₃₂₁₄₃ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₃₂₁₄₃ ₃₂₁₄₃ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₂₁₄₃₂ ₃₂₁₄₃ ₄₃₂₁₄ ₄₃₂₁₄



ÜBUNG



DRITTER TEIL

WEITGRIFFIGE ARPEGGIEN

I.

FORMEL

ÜBUNG

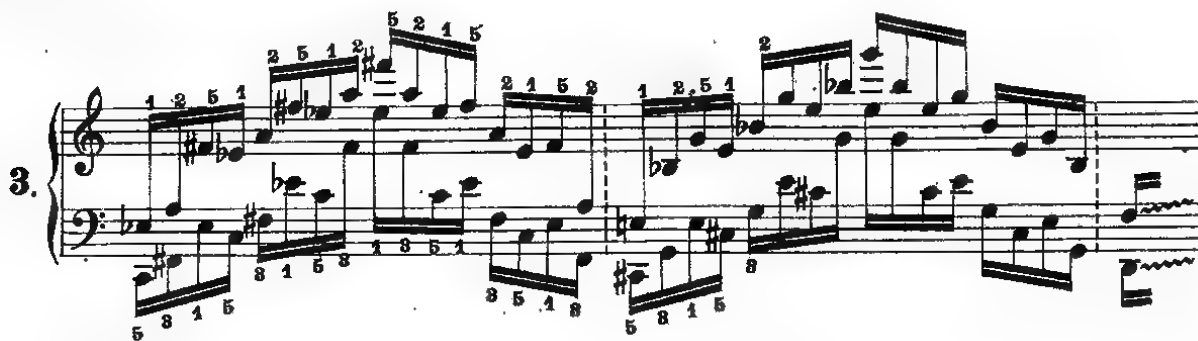
1.

ABWANDLUNG

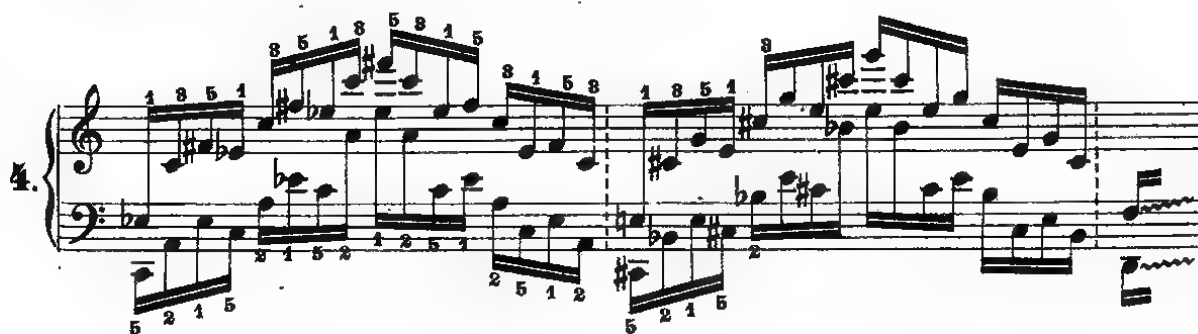
2.

ABWANDLUNG

Man beachte, dass in dieser Übung die dritte Note eines jeden Akkordes absichtlich ausgelassen worden ist.



In dieser Übung ist hingegen die zweite Note ausgelassen worden.



FORMEL

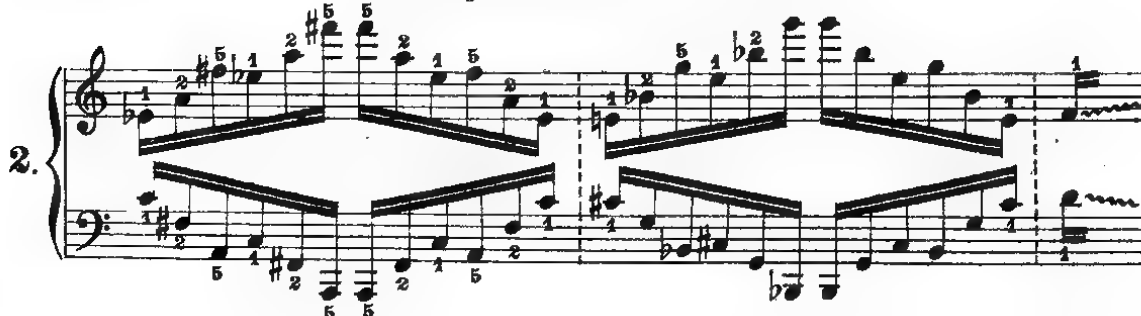
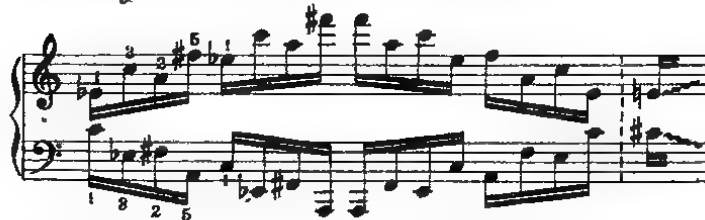
II.



ÜBUNG



ABWANDLUNG



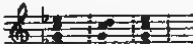
3.

FORMEL

III. a)

ÜBUNG

1.

a) Verdoppelt man die letzte Note eines jeden Akkordes in der tieferen Oktave, so kann man eine besonders nützliche Übung gewinnen, ähnlich wie in Nr. 1.  etc.

Vorbereitende Studie zu Chopins Etude Op.10 N.1.

2.

Exercise 2 consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a bass clef and a 7/8 time signature. It contains several measures of eighth and sixteenth notes with intricate fingerings (1-5, 2-4, 3-5, etc.) and slurs. The second staff continues the piece, alternating between treble and bass clefs, maintaining the same rhythmic and melodic patterns.

WECHSELSPIEL BEIDER HÄNDE

FORMEL

IV.

The 'FORMEL' exercise is presented across five staves. Each staff contains a series of chords and intervals, primarily triads and dyads, in various keys. The notation includes sharp and flat symbols to indicate the specific notes of each chord. The exercise is designed to train the fingers in precise chordal placement and movement.

ÜBUNG

1.

Exercise 1 consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a bass clef and a 7/8 time signature. It features several measures of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and fingerings (1-5, 2-4, 3-5, etc.). The second staff continues the piece, alternating between treble and bass clefs, maintaining the same rhythmic and melodic patterns.

2.

ecc.

V.

Auch in *C* dur, *cis* moll und *Cis* dur auszuführen.

Auch mit *H* und damit in *D* dur und *cis* moll auszuführen.

Auch in *e* moll und *E* dur auszuführen.

Auch in *F* dur, *fis* moll und *Fis* dur auszuführen.

Auch in *G* dur und *g* moll auszuführen.

Auch in *a* moll, *A* dur und *ais* moll auszuführen

Auch mit *H* und in *A* moll und *H* dur auszuführen.

VI. ★)

1 2 3 5
5 3 2 1

5

abwärts

(Schlussformel)

VII.

1 2 3 5
5 3 2 1

5

wie vorher

VIII.

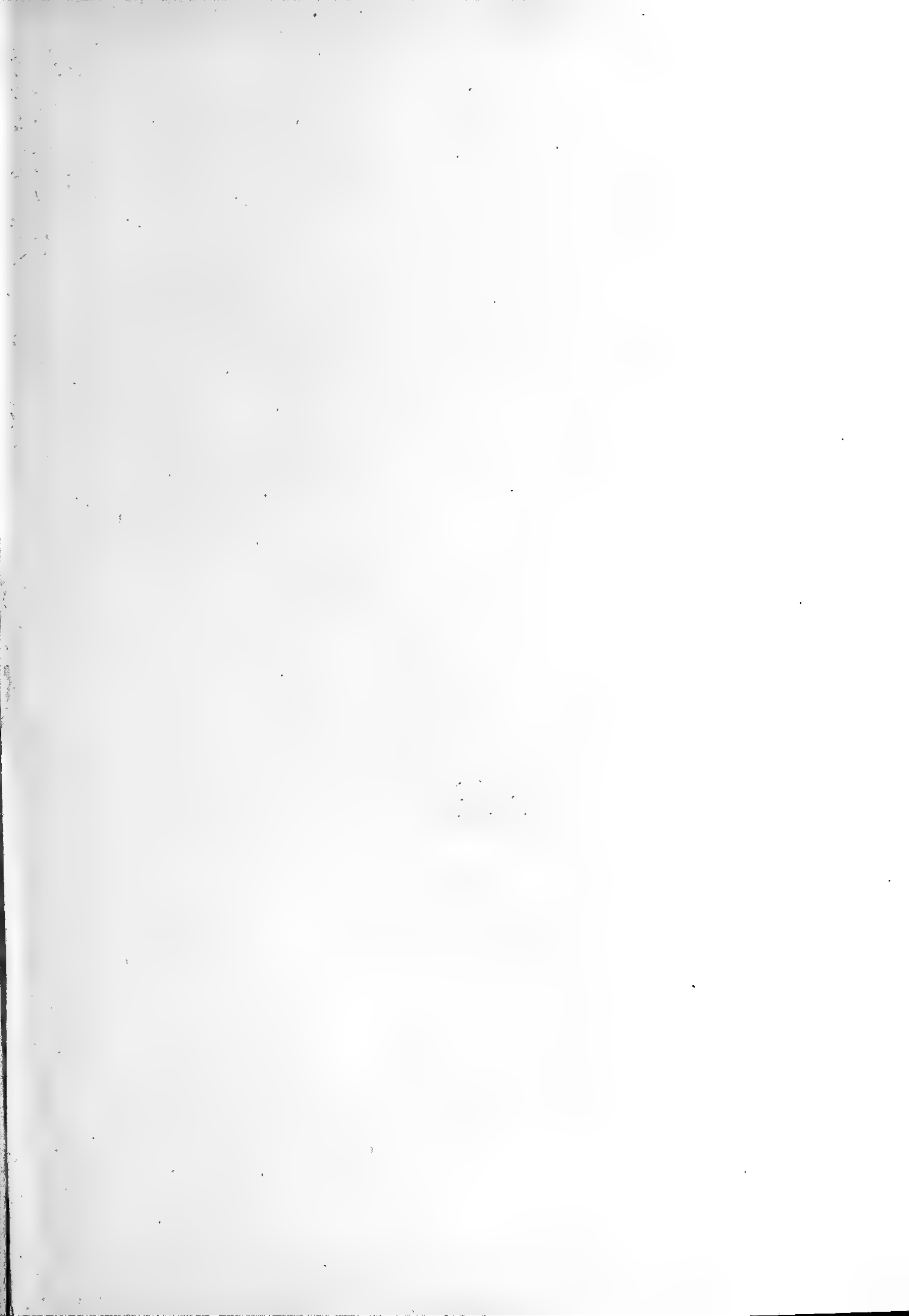
2 5
1 3
1 4
2 5
4 1
5 2
4 1

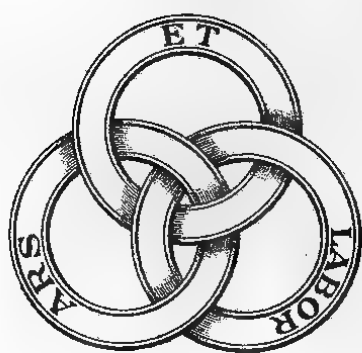
1 4
2 5
2 5
1 4
5 2
4 1
5 2

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for guitar. The first five staves are in bass clef, and the last five are in treble clef. The music is written in a key signature that changes from one flat (B-flat) to two flats (B-flat and E-flat), then to two sharps (F-sharp and C-sharp), and finally to one sharp (F-sharp). The notation is dense, featuring many eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. There are many slurs and ties throughout the piece, suggesting a complex, flowing melody. The page is numbered 45 in the top right corner.

210462 P

g





E. R. 1959

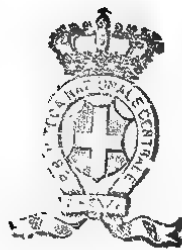
BUOGO

DIE ARPEGGIEN-TECHNIK

FÜR KLAVIER

(ROBERT TEICHMÜLLER)

ZWEITER BAND



1938

AUSGABE RICORDI

MAILAND - LEIPZIG

M. BUOGO

DIE ARPEGGIEN-TECHNIK

FÜR KLAVIER

(ROBERT TEICHMÜLLER)

VORWORT VON ALFREDO CASELLA

E.R. 1958 ERSTER BAND

E.R. 1959 ZWEITER BAND



1938
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VORWORT

*zur deutschen Ausgabe von M. Buogos
Arpeggiertechnik für Klavier, Mailand
1935.*

Das vorliegende Werk meines italienischen Kollegen erscheint nun auch in deutscher Fassung und tritt somit in Wettbewerb mit den bekannten deutschen Studienwerken ähnlicher Art. Aber wie schon der Titel verrät, wird das klaviertechnische Problem in neuartiger Weise angepackt und - man muss schon sagen - glänzend gelöst.

Die vielen Übungen sind weder wahllos noch schulmeisterlich « progressiv » zusammengestellt, sondern lediglich nach ihrer klaviertechnischen Bedeutung. Somit kann jeder, der Anfänger und der Fortgeschrittene, der Unterrichtende und der Künstler, aus dem Werke schöpfen. Dabei ist man nicht an einen bestimmten Fortgang gebunden, sondern wo jeder seine « Lücken » entdeckt, kann er aus der Fülle des Gebotenen für sich das Passende heraussuchen. Auch bleibt es der Arbeitsfreude jedes einzelnen überlassen, die Übungen bei aller Reichhaltigkeit doch noch nach Belieben abzuwandeln, besonders Rhythmus und Akzent.

Mögen recht viele meiner Kollegen und überhaupt alle, die sich um technische Fertigkeit ernsthaft bemühen, mit dem Werk Buogos bekannt werden! Sie werden es nicht wieder beiseite legen, wie so manche andere « Tägliche Studien » die man allenfalls vier Wochen erträgt. Und nun an die Arbeit!

Leipzig, im Mai 1938

PROF. ROBERT TEICHMULLER





Die 3. Formel hat keine absteigende Form. Diese wird durch die Umkehrung, wie in der XVI. des ersten Teiles, zu ersetzen sein.

Die mit ③ bezeichneten Akkorde können auch mit dem 3. Finger ausgeführt werden.

Übungen, die nach den vorhergehenden Formeln entwickelt werden sollen. Man beachte, dass der über jedem Akkord angegebene Finger der veränderliche ist, während der 1. 2. und 5. Finger linker wie rechter Hand unverändert bleiben.

ÜBUNG

1.

Exercise 1 consists of four staves of chords. The first staff is in G major and the second, third, and fourth staves are in D minor. The chords are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G4 (first staff); G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3 (second staff); G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2 (third staff); G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1 (fourth staff). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

2.

Exercise 2 consists of four staves of chords. The first staff is in G major and the second, third, and fourth staves are in D minor. The chords are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G4 (first staff); G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3 (second staff); G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2 (third staff); G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1 (fourth staff). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

3.

Exercise 3 consists of four staves of chords. The first staff is in G major and the second, third, and fourth staves are in D minor. The chords are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G4 (first staff); G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3 (second staff); G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2 (third staff); G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1 (fourth staff). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

4.

Exercise 4 consists of four staves of chords. The first staff is in G major and the second, third, and fourth staves are in D minor. The chords are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G4 (first staff); G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3 (second staff); G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2 (third staff); G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1 (fourth staff). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

FORMEL

FORMEL

1.

2.

3.

The image displays three musical staves, each representing a different exercise or exercise number (1, 2, 3). Each staff contains a series of chords, likely for a keyboard instrument, with figured bass notation (numbers 1-7) indicating fingerings. The exercises are labeled 'FORMEL' at the top. Exercise 1 shows a sequence of chords in a major key, with some chords marked with a circled '1'. Exercise 2 shows a sequence of chords in a minor key, with some chords marked with a circled '1'. Exercise 3 shows a sequence of chords in a major key, with some chords marked with a circled '1'. The staves are arranged vertically, with exercise 1 at the top, exercise 2 in the middle, and exercise 3 at the bottom.

Man vergegenwärtige sich, dass der über jedem Formelakkord angegebene Fingersatz nur für die Arpeggien in gerader Bewegung gilt. Für diejenigen in Gegenbewegung wird der Fingersatz in Anwendung des bisher Ausgeführten einzusetzen sein, aber den neuen Arpeggien angepasst. Die mit © bezeichneten Akkorde können auch mit dem 3. Finger ausgeführt werden.

ÜBUNG

ÜBUNG

1. 2 1 8 5 3 1 2 1 5 4 2 1 2 4 5 1 2 4 5

2. 1 3 2 5 1 5 3 2 1 5 2 4 5 1 2 4 5

3. 1 5 3 1 5 3 1 2 5 1 2 5 1 2 5 1

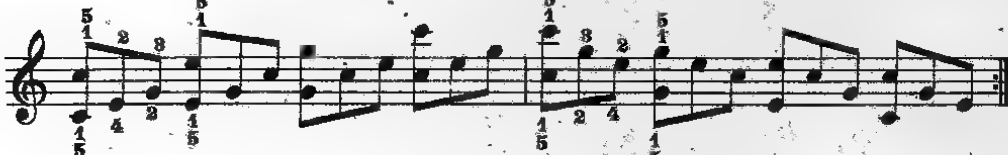
4. 4 2 3 1 5 3 2 1 5 2 4 5 1 2 4 5

5. 5 3 2 1 5 4 3 2 1 5 4 3 2 1 5 4 3 2 1

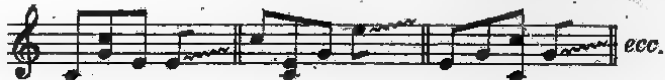
6. 5 3 2 1 5 4 3 2 1 5 4 3 2 1 5 4 3 2 1

7. 5 3 1 2 5 4 3 2 1 5 4 3 2 1 5 4 3 2 1

8. 

9. 

10. 



11. 

12. 

13. 

14. 

15.

Exercise 15 consists of four measures. The first two measures show a sequence of eighth notes in the right hand (treble clef) and quarter notes in the left hand (bass clef). The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5 (RH); F3, G3, A3, B3 (LH). The next two measures continue the sequence with: D5, C5, B4, A4 (RH); A2, G2, F2, E2 (LH). Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above the right-hand notes and below the left-hand notes.

16.

Exercise 16 consists of four measures. The first two measures show a sequence of eighth notes in the right hand (treble clef) and quarter notes in the left hand (bass clef). The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5 (RH); F3, G3, A3, B3 (LH). The next two measures continue the sequence with: D5, C5, B4, A4 (RH); A2, G2, F2, E2 (LH). Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above the right-hand notes and below the left-hand notes.

17.

Exercise 17 consists of four measures. The first two measures show a sequence of eighth notes in the right hand (treble clef) and quarter notes in the left hand (bass clef). The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5 (RH); F3, G3, A3, B3 (LH). The next two measures continue the sequence with: D5, C5, B4, A4 (RH); A2, G2, F2, E2 (LH). Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above the right-hand notes and below the left-hand notes.

18.

Exercise 18 consists of four measures. The first two measures show a sequence of eighth notes in the right hand (treble clef) and quarter notes in the left hand (bass clef). The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5 (RH); F3, G3, A3, B3 (LH). The next two measures continue the sequence with: D5, C5, B4, A4 (RH); A2, G2, F2, E2 (LH). Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above the right-hand notes and below the left-hand notes.

19.

Exercise 19 consists of four measures. The first two measures show a sequence of eighth notes in the right hand (treble clef) and quarter notes in the left hand (bass clef). The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5 (RH); F3, G3, A3, B3 (LH). The next two measures continue the sequence with: D5, C5, B4, A4 (RH); A2, G2, F2, E2 (LH). Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above the right-hand notes and below the left-hand notes.

20.

Exercise 20 consists of four measures. The first two measures show a sequence of eighth notes in the right hand (treble clef) and quarter notes in the left hand (bass clef). The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5 (RH); F3, G3, A3, B3 (LH). The next two measures continue the sequence with: D5, C5, B4, A4 (RH); A2, G2, F2, E2 (LH). Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above the right-hand notes and below the left-hand notes.

III.

FORMEL

1.

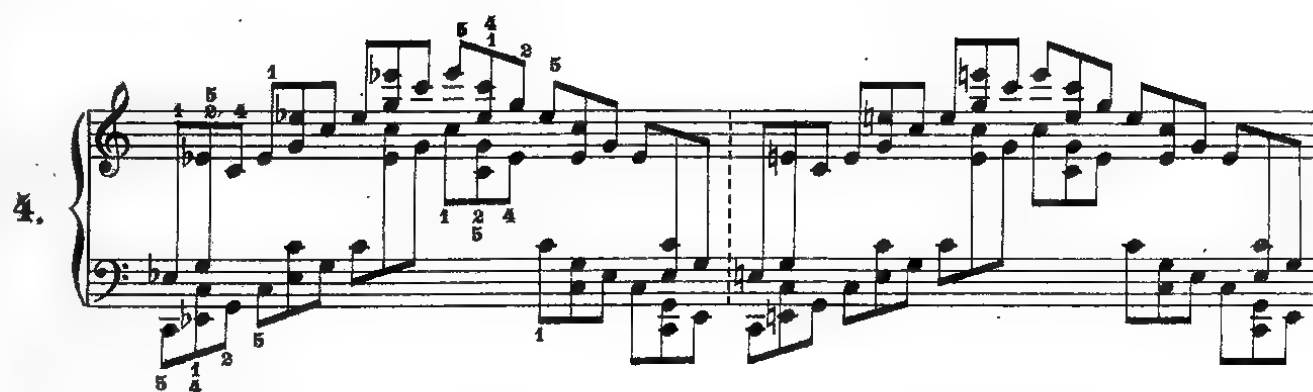
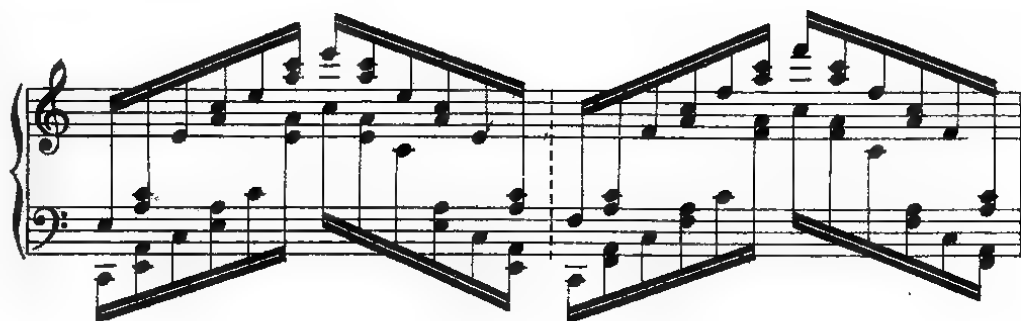
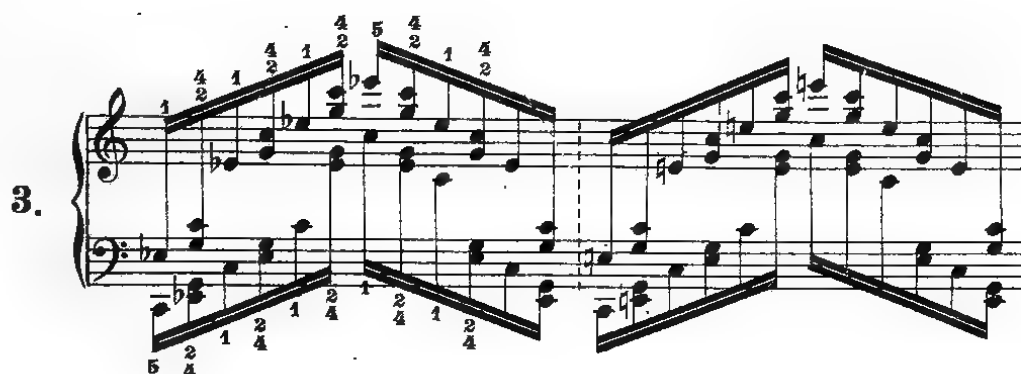
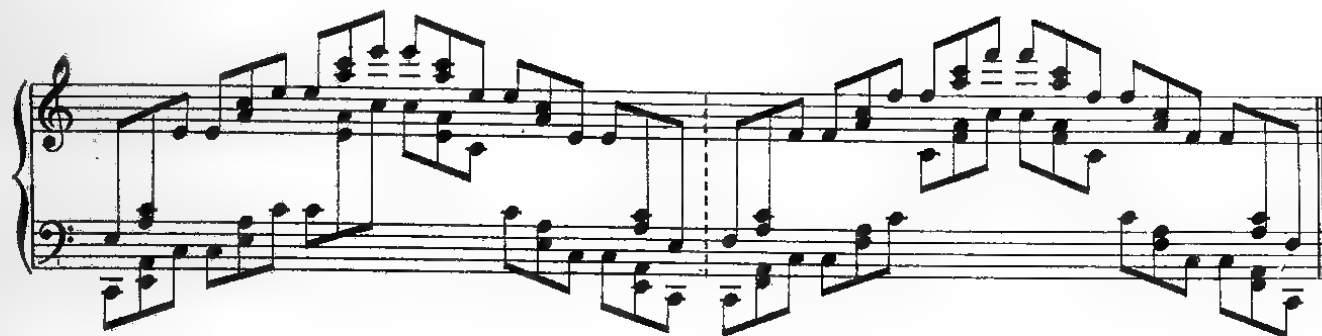
This section contains six staves of music, each featuring a series of chords. The chords are primarily triads and dyads, with some including accidentals (sharps and flats). The notation is in a single system, with each staff representing a different harmonic progression or exercise.

ÜBUNG

1.

This section contains three systems of piano exercises, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The exercises are numbered 1, 2, and 3. They feature various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and chords, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The exercises are designed for technical practice on the piano.

2.



5.

Exercise 5 consists of four measures. The first measure has a treble clef with notes G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5 and a bass clef with notes G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The second measure has a treble clef with notes A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5 and a bass clef with notes F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F1. The third measure has a treble clef with notes Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5 and a bass clef with notes E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F1, E1. The fourth measure has a treble clef with notes C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6 and a bass clef with notes D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F1, E1, D1. Fingering numbers are provided for many notes.

Exercise 5 continues with measures 5-8. The first measure has a treble clef with notes D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6 and a bass clef with notes C2, B1, A1, G1, F1, E1, D1, C1. The second measure has a treble clef with notes E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6 and a bass clef with notes B1, A1, G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, B0. The third measure has a treble clef with notes F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6 and a bass clef with notes A1, G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, B0, A0. The fourth measure has a treble clef with notes G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6 and a bass clef with notes G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, B0, A0, G0. Fingering numbers are provided for many notes.

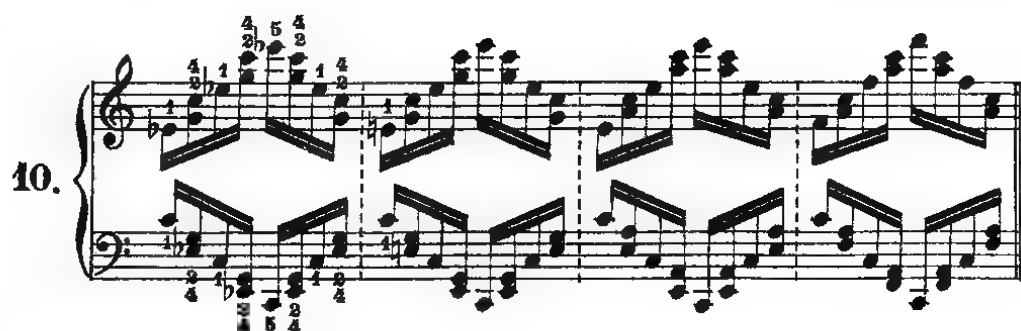
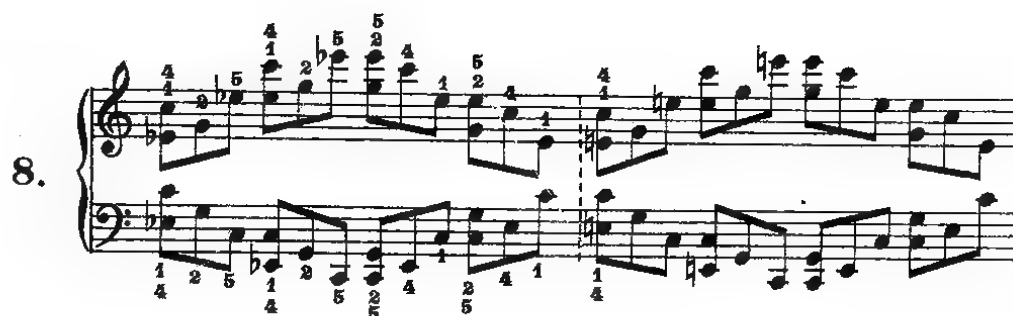
6.

Exercise 6 consists of four measures. The first measure has a treble clef with notes G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5 and a bass clef with notes G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The second measure has a treble clef with notes A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5 and a bass clef with notes F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F1. The third measure has a treble clef with notes Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5 and a bass clef with notes E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F1, E1. The fourth measure has a treble clef with notes C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6 and a bass clef with notes D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F1, E1, D1. Fingering numbers are provided for many notes.

Exercise 6 continues with measures 5-8. The first measure has a treble clef with notes D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6 and a bass clef with notes C2, B1, A1, G1, F1, E1, D1, C1. The second measure has a treble clef with notes E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6 and a bass clef with notes B1, A1, G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, B0. The third measure has a treble clef with notes F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6 and a bass clef with notes A1, G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, B0, A0. The fourth measure has a treble clef with notes G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6 and a bass clef with notes G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, B0, A0, G0. Fingering numbers are provided for many notes.

7.

Exercise 7 consists of four measures. The first measure has a treble clef with notes G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5 and a bass clef with notes G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The second measure has a treble clef with notes A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5 and a bass clef with notes F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F1. The third measure has a treble clef with notes Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5 and a bass clef with notes E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F1, E1. The fourth measure has a treble clef with notes C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6 and a bass clef with notes D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F1, E1, D1. Fingering numbers are provided for many notes.



11.

Exercise 11, measures 1-4. Treble staff: 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4. Bass staff: 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4.

Exercise 11, measures 5-8. Treble staff: 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4. Bass staff: 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4.

12.

Exercise 12, measures 1-4. Treble staff: 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4. Bass staff: 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4.

Exercise 12, measures 5-8. Treble staff: 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4. Bass staff: 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4.

13.

Exercise 13, measures 1-4. Treble staff: 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4. Bass staff: 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4.

Exercise 13, measures 5-8. Treble staff: 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4. Bass staff: 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 2 5 4.

★) Vgl. Fussnote zur 2. Formel auf S. 19.

14. *a)*

15. *b)*

16. *c)*

* *a) b) c)* Vgl. Fussnote zur 2. Formel auf S. 18.

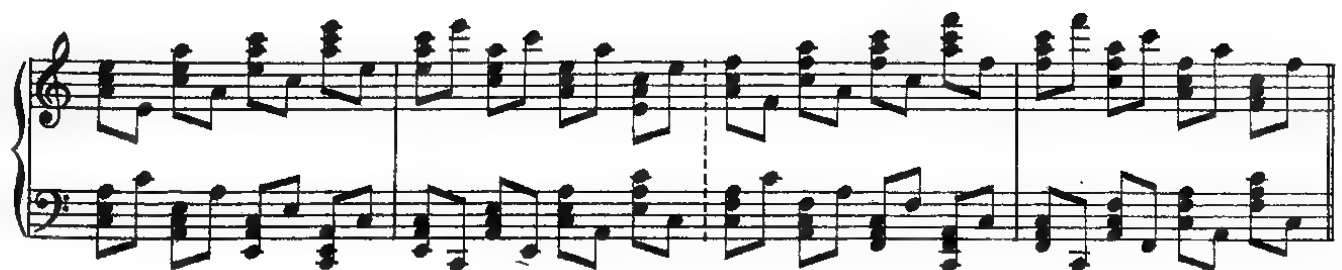
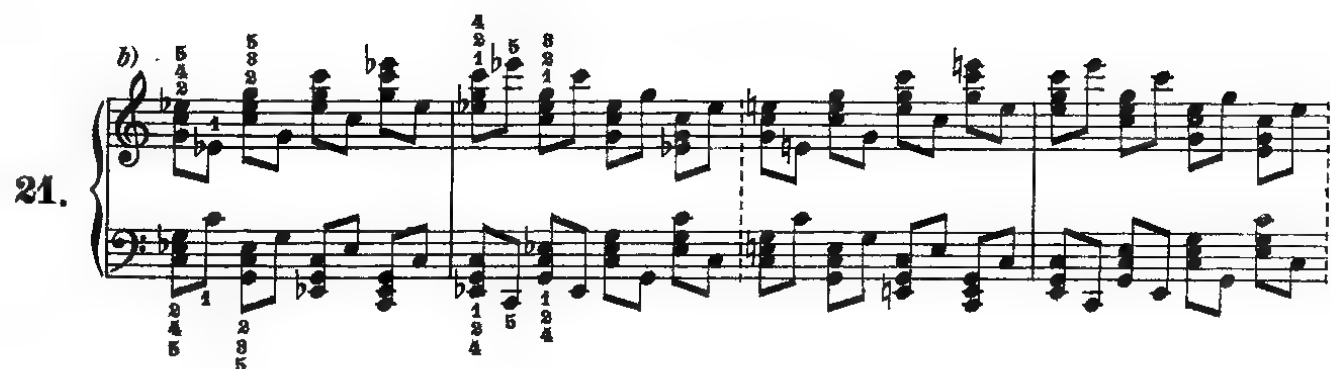
A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The second measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The third measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The fourth measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The score is written in a simple, folk-like style.

18.  Musical score for exercise 18, featuring a treble and bass staff with various notes and fingerings.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The music is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the accompaniment uses quarter and eighth notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

19. 

a) b) c) Vgl. Fussnote zur 2. Formel auf S. 10.



a) b) Vgl. Fussnote zur 2. Formel auf S. 19.

22.

The musical score for Exercise 22 is written for piano on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody is characterized by sharp, angular intervals, often spanning an octave or more. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment, often using chords and moving lines that support the melody. The piece is divided into two systems by a double bar line.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The music is in 2/4 time and consists of two measures. The melody starts on a G4, goes up to A4, B4, C5, then down to B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. The bass line starts on a C3, goes up to D3, E3, F3, then down to E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F2. The melody is marked with a '1' above the first measure and a '2' above the second measure. The bass line is marked with a '1' below the first measure and a '2' below the second measure. The melody is marked with a '1' above the first measure and a '2' above the second measure. The bass line is marked with a '1' below the first measure and a '2' below the second measure.

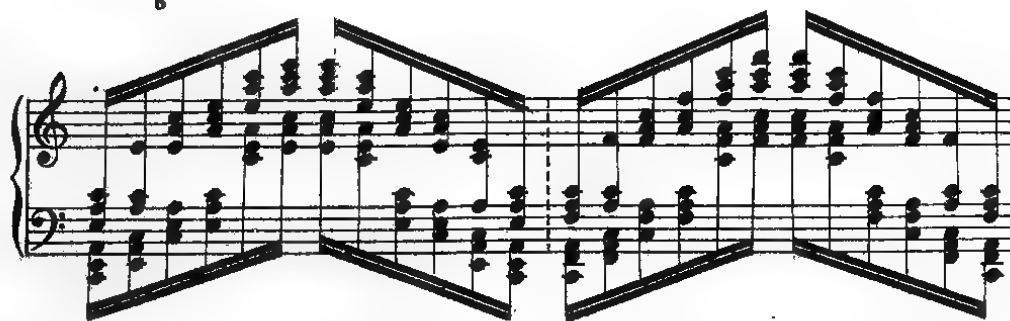
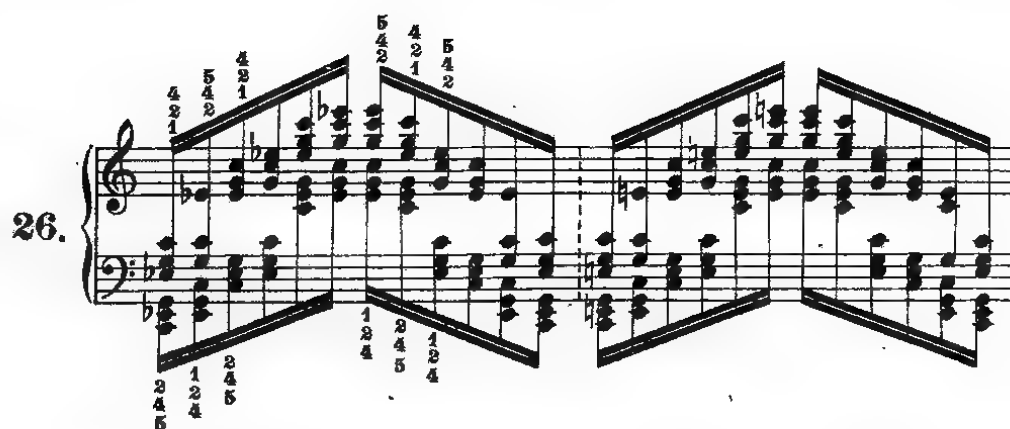
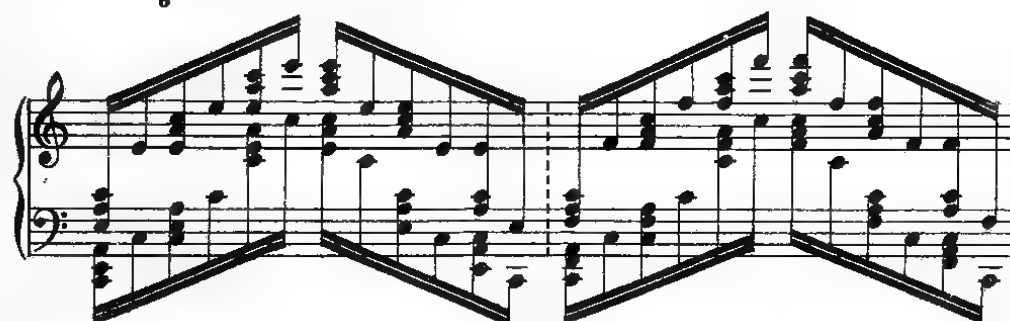
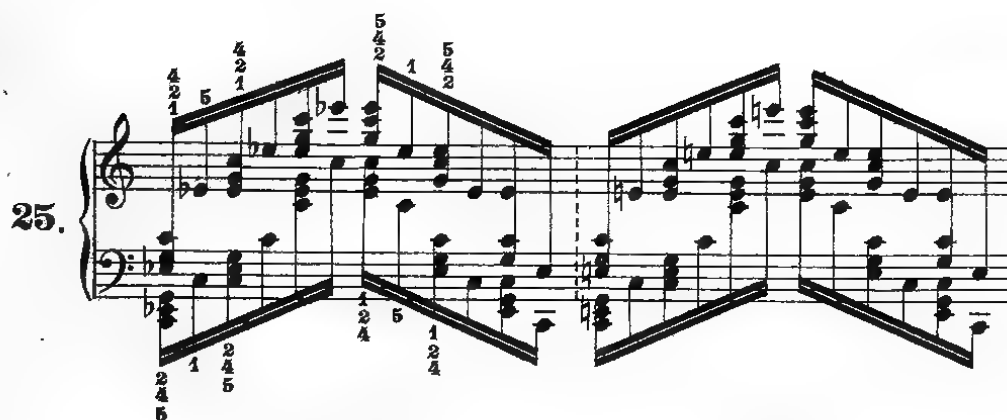
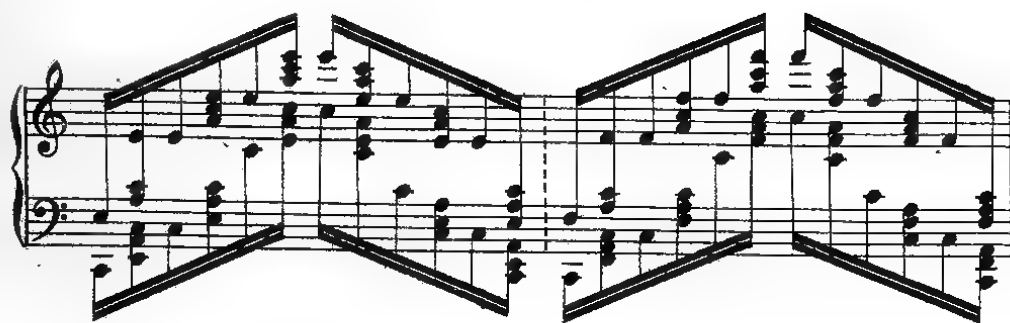
23.

The musical score for exercise 23 is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line. The first measure contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5 above and below the notes. The second measure continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings. The notation includes various accidentals (flats) and dynamic markings.

This musical score is for the waltz 'The Merry Widow' by Franz Lehár. It is written for piano and features a treble and bass staff. The music is in 3/4 time and consists of 16 measures. The score includes fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and slurs to indicate phrasing. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

24.

Handwritten musical score for exercise 24. The score is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a 3/4 time signature. The music is in B-flat major (two flats). The score is divided into three measures by a double bar line. The first measure contains a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The second measure contains a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The third measure contains a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The score includes various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation is complex, featuring many beamed notes and slurs.



27. *a) b)*

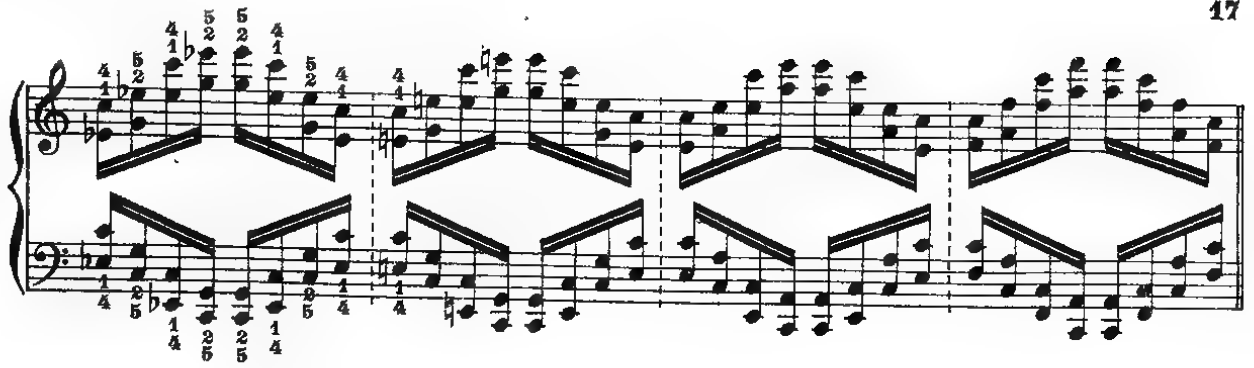
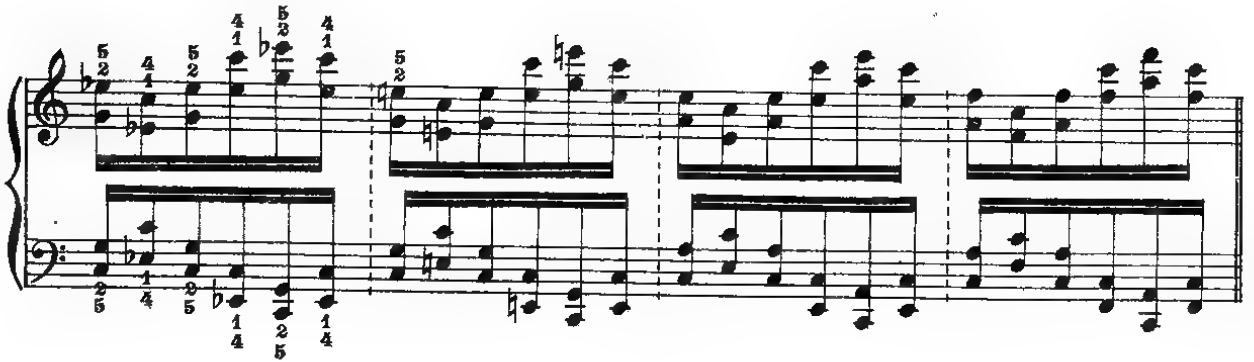
28.

28. bis

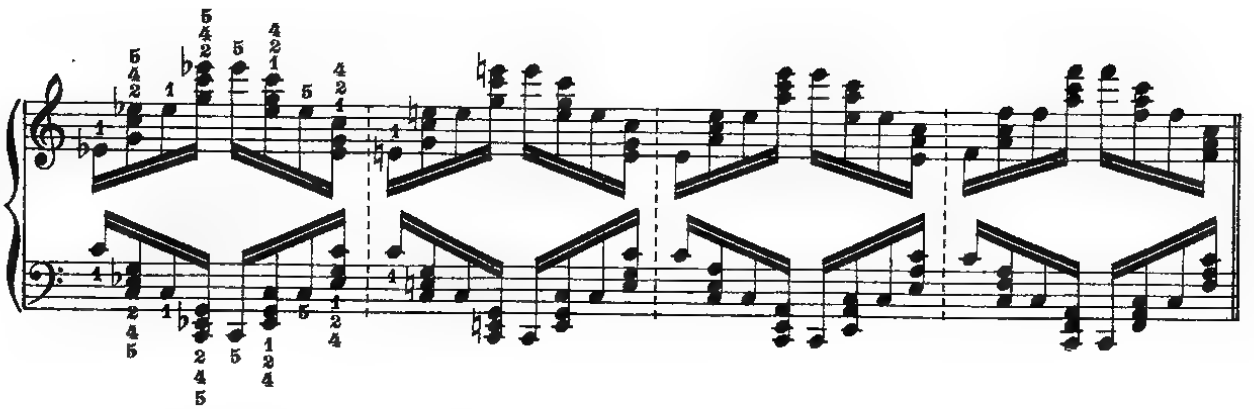
a) Vgl. Fussnote zur 2. Formel auf S. 19.

b) Ist auch mit Oktavverdoppelung bei jedem Akkord durchführbar.

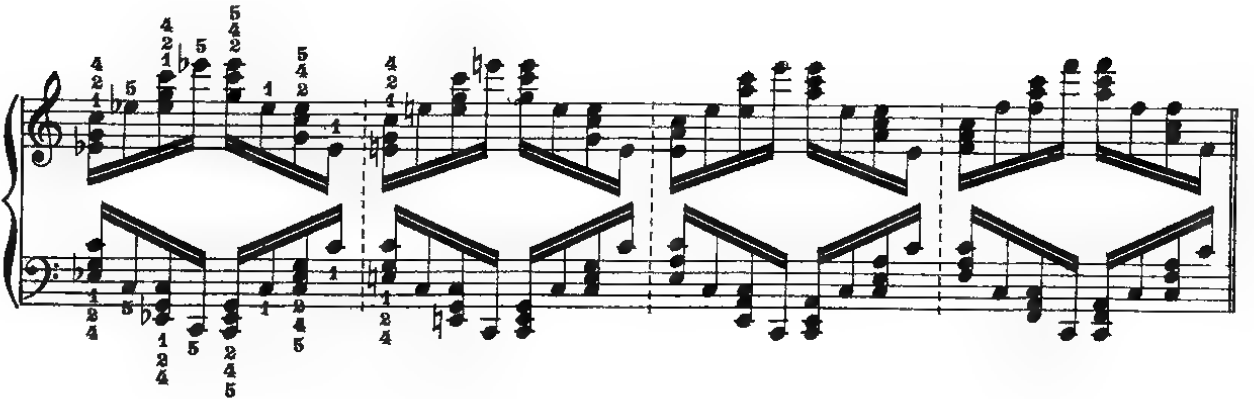
29.

29. *bis*

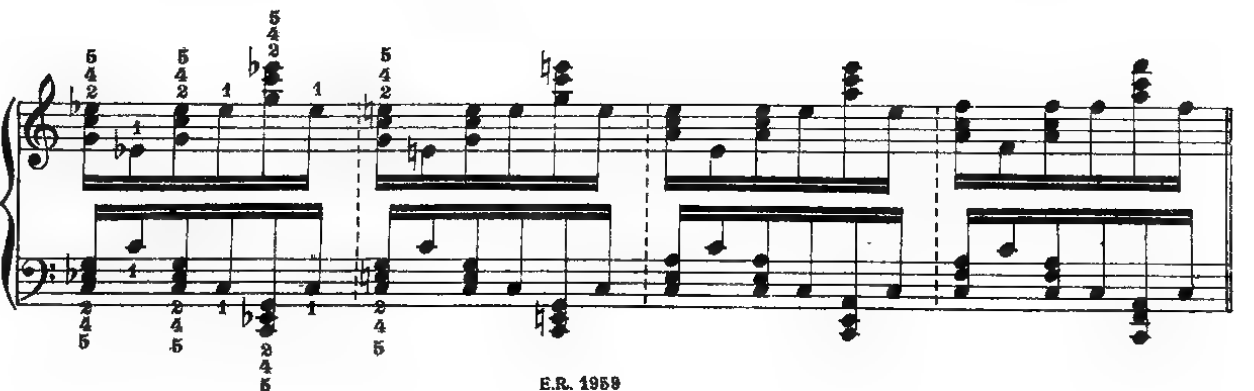
30.



31.



32.



33.

Exercise 33 is a short piece in B-flat major, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The treble staff features a series of chords, many of which are marked with fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with similar chordal structures. The piece is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

34.

Exercise 34 is marked with an asterisk (*) and is in B-flat major, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The treble staff features a series of chords, many of which are marked with fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with similar chordal structures. The piece is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

Exercise 35 is in B-flat major, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The treble staff features a series of chords, many of which are marked with fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with similar chordal structures. The piece is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

Exercise 36 is in B-flat major, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves. The treble staff features a series of chords, many of which are marked with fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with similar chordal structures. The piece is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

★) Vgl. Fussnote zur 2. Formel auf S. 19.

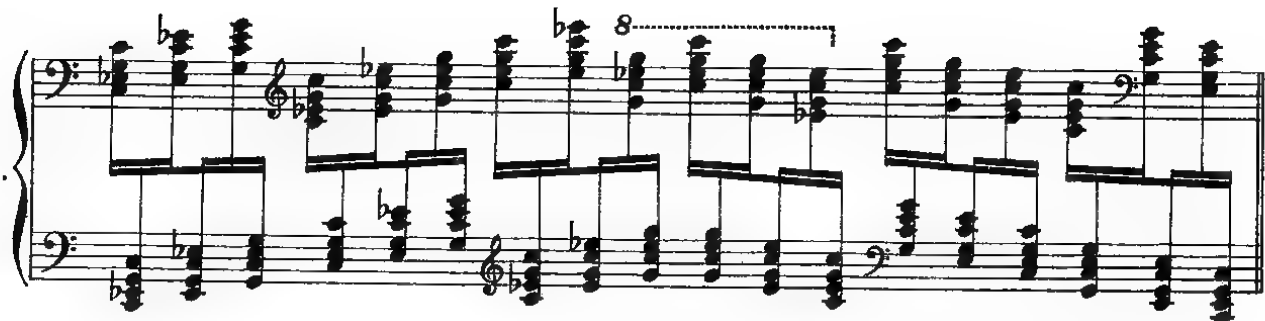
Man beachte, dass in den Übungen 13 bis 21, 27 und 34 und in denen von 35 bis 42, ihrer Lage wegen, einige Akkordwiederholungen vorkommen. Will man diese vermeiden, so kann man die Übungen nach der 2. Formel durchführen.

FORMEL 2.



40. 

41. 

42. 

Die jetzt folgenden Übungen werden nach der 1. Formel entwickelt.

43. 

44. 

45. 

45.

Exercise 45 consists of four measures. The first measure has a bass line starting on G2 and a treble line starting on Bb3. The second measure has a bass line starting on F2 and a treble line starting on A3. The third measure has a bass line starting on E2 and a treble line starting on G3. The fourth measure has a bass line starting on D2 and a treble line starting on F3. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The key signature has one flat (Bb).

46.

Exercise 46 consists of four measures. The first measure has a bass line starting on G2 and a treble line starting on Bb3. The second measure has a bass line starting on F2 and a treble line starting on A3. The third measure has a bass line starting on E2 and a treble line starting on G3. The fourth measure has a bass line starting on D2 and a treble line starting on F3. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The key signature has one flat (Bb).

47.

Exercise 47 consists of four measures. The first measure has a bass line starting on G2 and a treble line starting on Bb3. The second measure has a bass line starting on F2 and a treble line starting on A3. The third measure has a bass line starting on E2 and a treble line starting on G3. The fourth measure has a bass line starting on D2 and a treble line starting on F3. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The key signature has one flat (Bb).

48.

Exercise 48 consists of four measures. The first measure has a bass line starting on G2 and a treble line starting on Bb3. The second measure has a bass line starting on F2 and a treble line starting on A3. The third measure has a bass line starting on E2 and a treble line starting on G3. The fourth measure has a bass line starting on D2 and a treble line starting on F3. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The key signature has one flat (Bb).

IV.

Der Fingersatz ist für alle Akkorde bindend.

FORMEL



(★)



ÜBUNG

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Die Übungen Nr. 1 bis Nr. 5 können nach dem folgenden Beispiel ausgeführt werden, das sich nur durch das Wechselspiel beider Hände von Ersteren unterscheidet.



★) Es steht dem Ausübenden frei, den absteigenden Teil der Formel durchzunehmen oder nicht.

6.

10.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above or below notes. The key signature changes throughout the piece, starting with one sharp (F#) and moving through several other keys. The music is written in a style typical of early 20th-century piano literature, with a focus on technical skill and harmonic exploration.

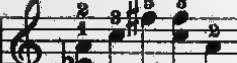
V.

FORMEL

FORMEL

A musical score for a piano exercise titled "FORMEL". It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and one flat (Bb). The melody is written in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The piece ends with a double bar line.

ÜBUNG

1. 

3.

Musical score for 'The Rose Tree' in G major, 3/4 time. The score is written for voice and piano. The piano part consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in 3/4 time. The score includes a large number '3.' at the beginning of the piano part, indicating a third ending or a third measure. The piano part features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains the first two measures, and the second system contains the next two measures. The piano part is marked with a 'p' for piano.

4.

Handwritten musical notation for exercise 4, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody in the treble staff consists of eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and quarter notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes.

5.

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, treble and bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. The score includes a large bracket on the left side, indicating the first system. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The bass line provides a harmonic accompaniment. The score is written in ink on aged paper.

6.

Musical notation for exercise 6, consisting of two staves (treble and bass) connected by a brace. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The piece ends with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.

7.

Musical score for 'The Rose Tree' in G major, 2/4 time. The score is for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the left hand, and the voice part is in the right hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score includes a piano introduction and a vocal melody. The piano part features a repeating eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The vocal melody is a simple, catchy tune. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The piano part is marked with fingerings and dynamics. The vocal part is marked with a vocal line and lyrics. The score is a single system, with the piano part on the left and the vocal part on the right. The piano part is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The vocal part is marked with a vocal line and lyrics. The score is a single system, with the piano part on the left and the vocal part on the right. The piano part is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The vocal part is marked with a vocal line and lyrics.

★) Wünscht man eine vollkommeneren, harmonischen Form, so kann man diese Übung nach der Formel der rechten Hand durchführen, nach dem folgenden Beispiel:

The first system of musical notation for 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

8.

oder

oder.

oder

9.

10. (*)

(*) Wünscht man eine vollkommenere, harmonische Form, so kann man diese Übung nach folgendem Beispiel ausführen.

11.

12.

13.

14.

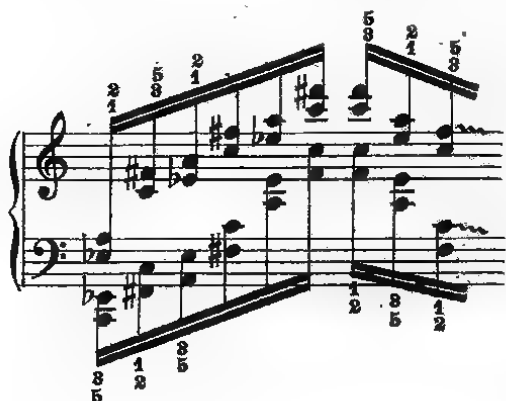
a)

15.

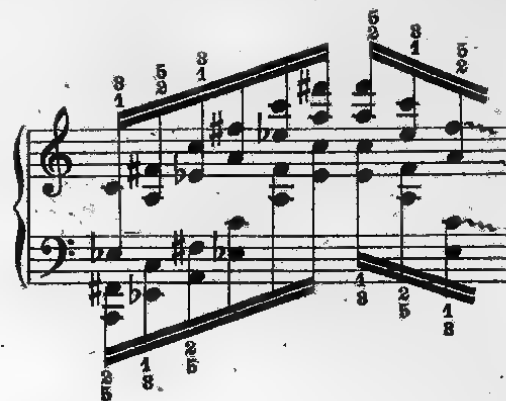
b)

a) b) Vgl. Fussnote auf S. 26.

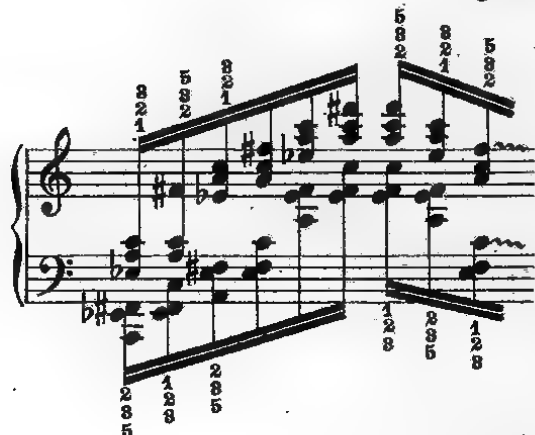
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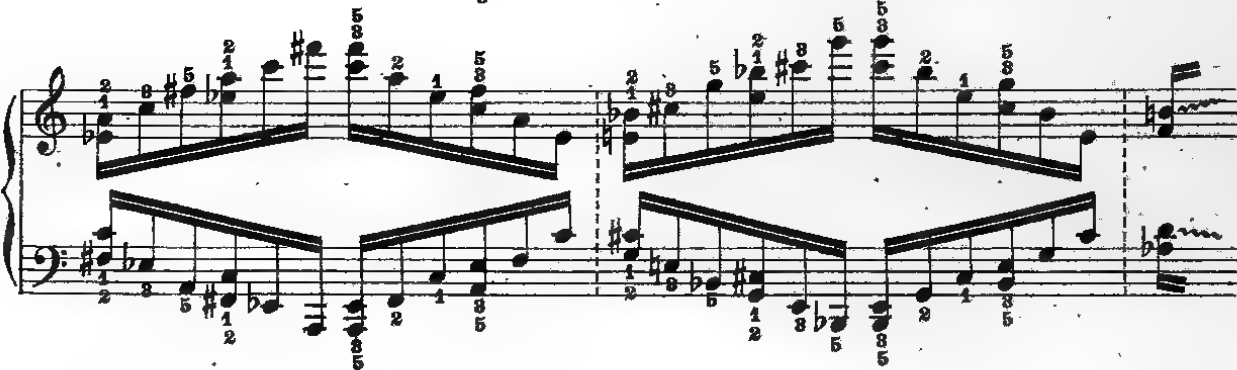
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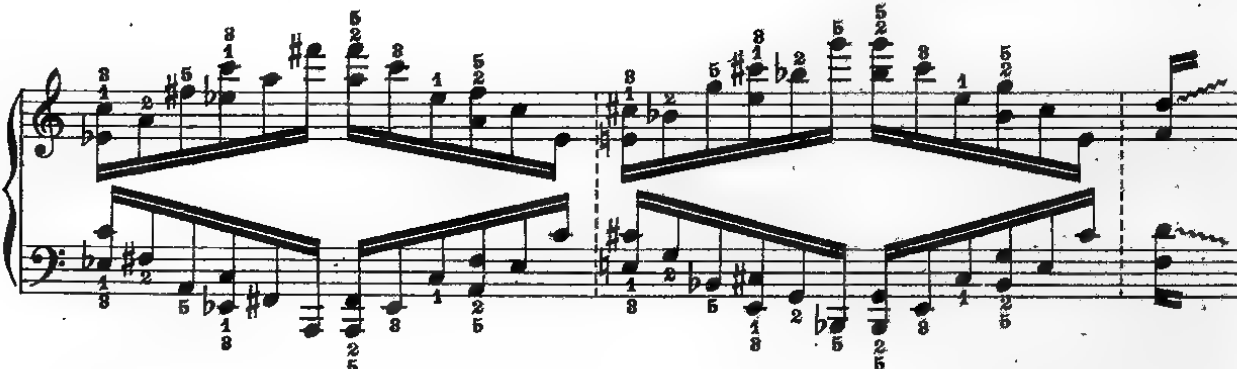
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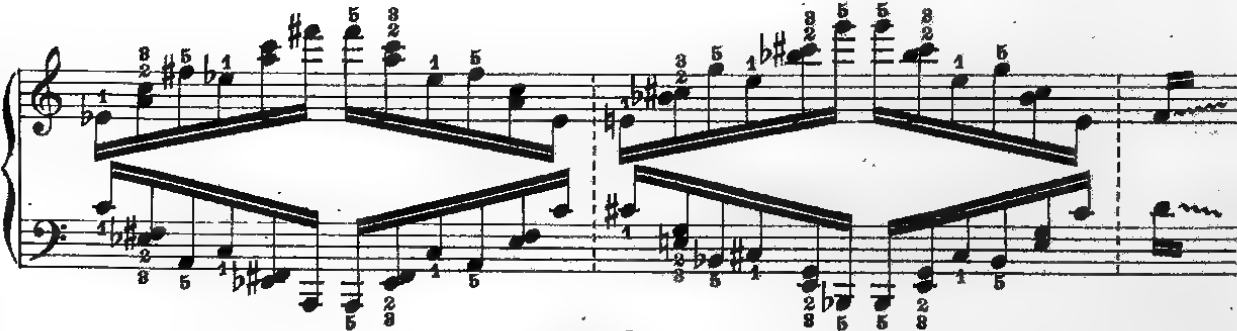
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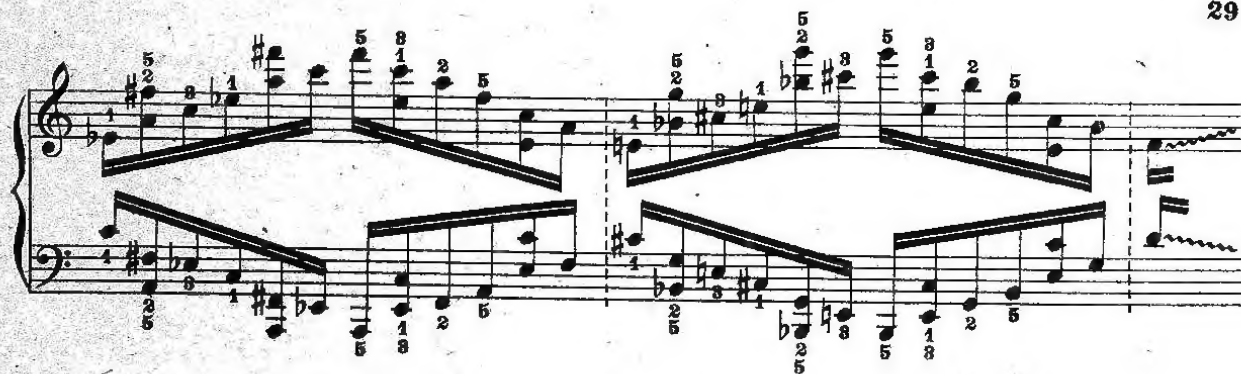
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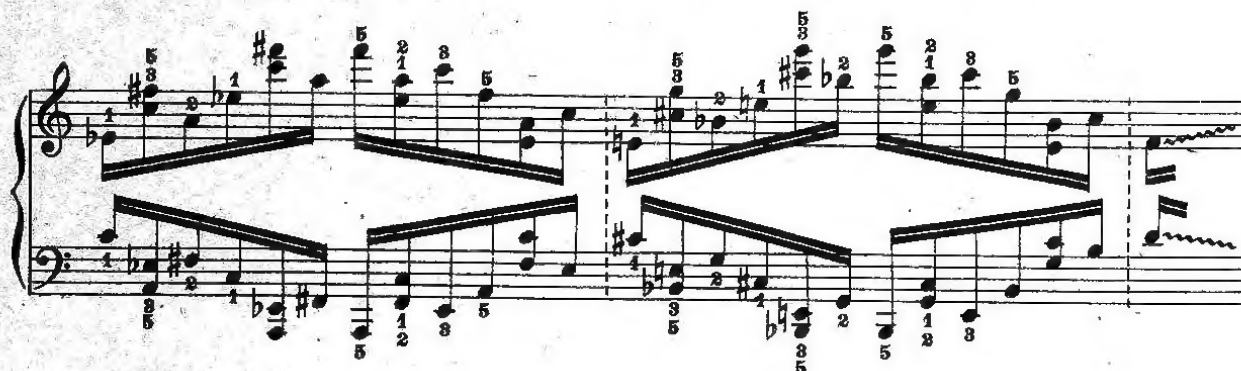
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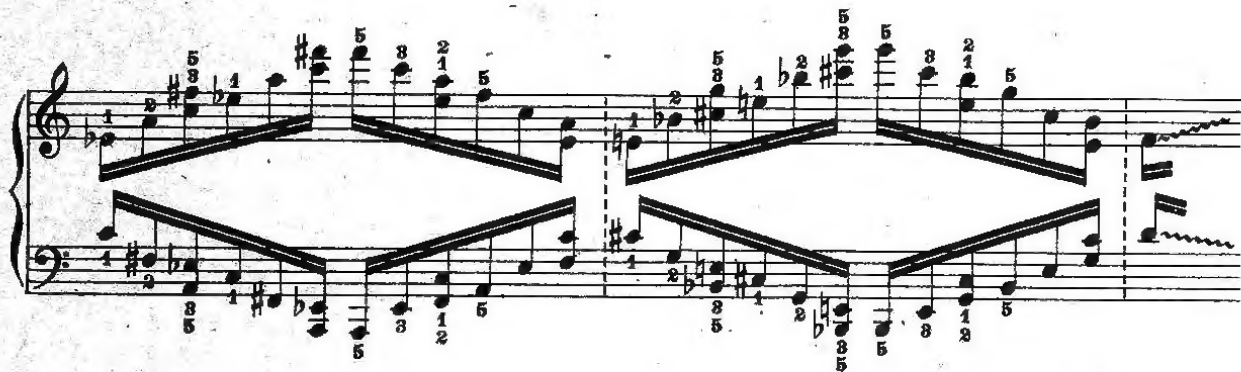
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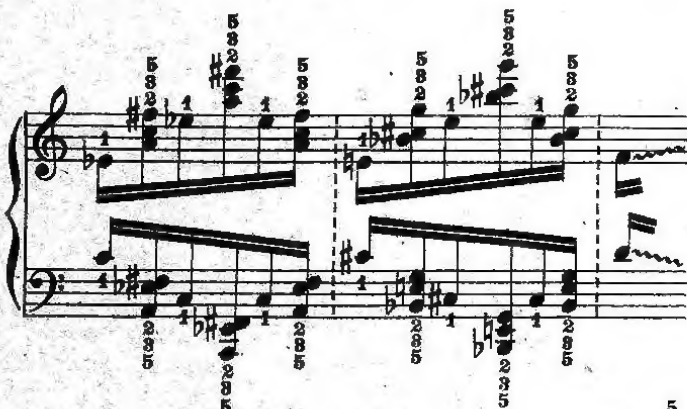
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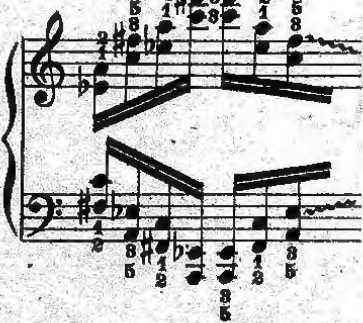
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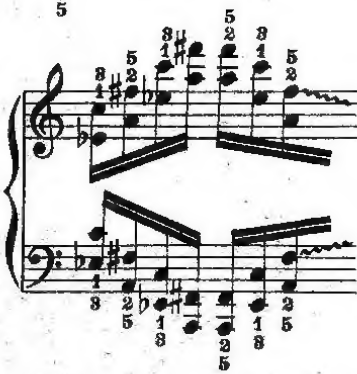
25.

*oder*

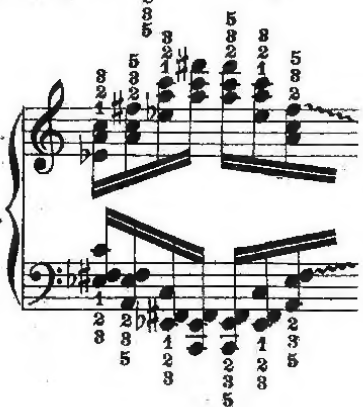
26.



27.



28.



-VI.

Diese Übungen kann man auch wechselhändig ausführen, wie schon in der Fussnote auf S. 22 angegeben worden ist.

Four numbered musical exercises (1-4) in bass and treble clefs. Each exercise consists of a series of arpeggiated chords. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Exercise 1 starts with a bass clef and ends with a treble clef. Exercises 2, 3, and 4 are written in bass clef. The exercises show various chord progressions and arpeggiated patterns.

A musical exercise labeled "ecc." in bass and treble clefs, showing arpeggiated chords.

A musical exercise labeled "ecc." in bass and treble clefs, showing arpeggiated chords.

Die folgenden Übungen sind nach der Formel IV durchzuführen, wobei jedoch in der höheren Oktave die zweite Note eines jeden Akkordes verschoben werden muss.

VII.

Two musical exercises in treble clef, showing arpeggiated chords.

Nach dieser Formel wird die folgenden Übung durchgeführt, die keine ausgesprochene Arpeggien-Übung ist, aber eine sehr nützliche Doppelgriffübung. Man versäume nicht, sie auch in *Cis*, *D*, *Es* u.s.w. zu transponieren, wie im ersten Band auf S. 36 bei der XI. Formel angegeben ist.

A musical exercise in treble and bass clefs, showing arpeggiated chords and fingerings. The exercise is written in a single system with two staves. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. A stamp "2210460 P" is visible over the exercise.

